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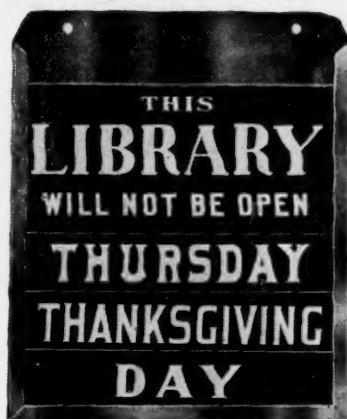
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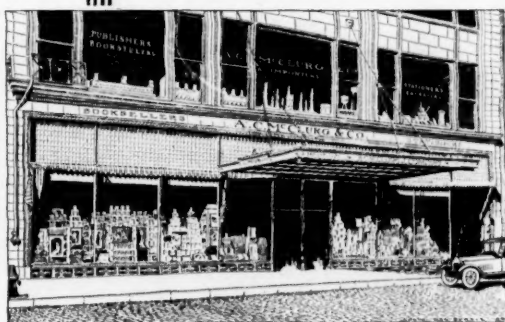


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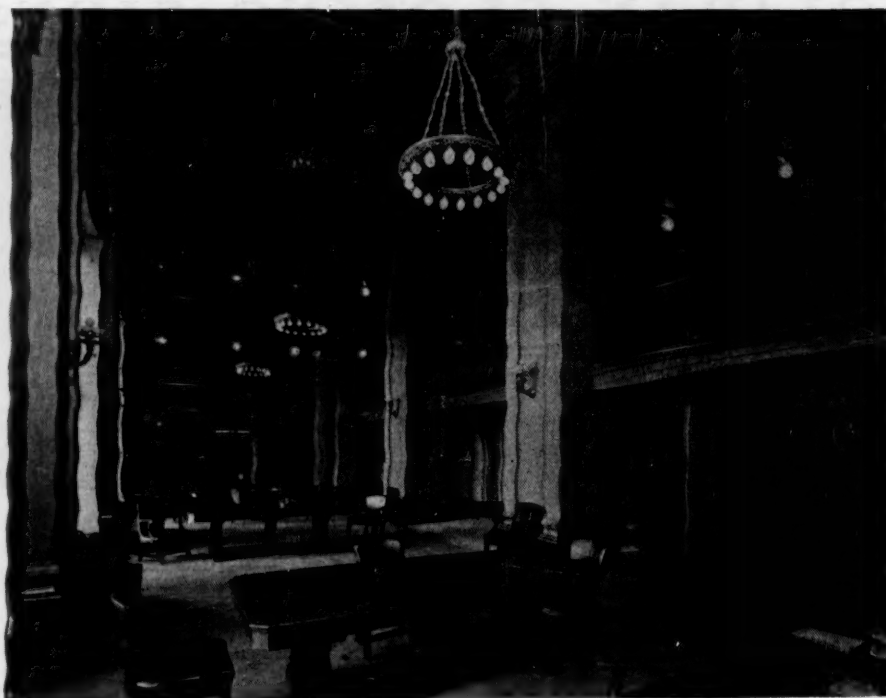
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Some Reference Books of 1919-1920

By ISADORE GILBERT MUDGE

Reference Librarian of Columbia University

THE aim of this present article, like that of similar surveys of reference books of earlier years, is not to present a complete list of the new reference books of 1919-20, but rather to indicate, from the point of view of the general library, some of the more important, useful, or interesting of the new publications. While most of the works referred to have been published during 1919-20, mention is made also of some books of earlier date, principally foreign publications which were not received in this country in time for mention in the earlier surveys. It has been necessary to omit some French and English reference books which probably should be recorded here, because on account of the delay in importation copies have not yet been received in the various libraries to which the writer has access. As a general thing no mention is made of new volumes of established reference annuals unless some irregularity of publication or change of name, form, or scope seems to call for comment.

The classification of titles in the following record follows, in the main, the grouping in the new edition of A. B. Kroeger's "Guide to the Study and Use of Reference Books" (Chicago, A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1917), to which this present article forms an informal supplement.

PERIODICALS

The notable features about recent reference books in this field have been, in the first place, the unusual number of cumulated volumes of standard indexes, and in the second place the fact that several of these indexes, originally planned to cover only material in English, have been made more international by the inclusion of material in other languages. For general usefulness first place should probably be given to the new volume of the *Reader's Guide* (cumulated) which covers the four years 1915-1918 and indexes some 104 periodicals. The period covered shows a departure from the precedent of the three earlier volumes, all of which were quinquennial cumulations, but if any justification for this change were needed it would be

found in the fact that the four year period in this case is almost coincident with the duration of the European war which thus provides a natural limit for the volume. The list of references on the war itself covers nearly 100 pages, and furnishes a bibliography of contemporary journal literature on this subject that is both impressive and useful. A companion volume, of special importance in the large or specialized library, is the new permanent volume of the *Readers' Guide Supplement* which covers the years 1916-1919 and indexes 81 American, English, and Colonial periodicals. This number is a notable increase from the 36 indexed in the first annual volume, but more notable, as marking a distinct change in such indexes, is the inclusion of a large amount of foreign material, principally references to philological and scientific journals and transactions of learned societies. This latter change has been effected by the incorporation in the *Readers' Guide Supplement* of the indexing of periodicals so long carried on by the A. L. A. The indexing of this material is still being done by the co-operating libraries under the editorship of W. S. Merrill, but the results are included in the *Readers' Guide Supplement*, instead of being printed on cards as heretofore. This adds to the *Supplement* some 45 periodicals indexed principally from the year 1915, tho in some cases the work has been carried back to whatever years are necessary to complete the A. L. A. record. Two other Wilson indexes show cumulated volumes, the *Industrial Arts Index*, of which volume 7 is a two-year cumulation indexing some 80 periodicals for the years 1918-1919 and inaugurating a new policy for this work, by which a two-years' cumulation is to be issued regularly in each odd year, and a one-year record in the intervening even years, and the *Agricultural Index* for which a 1916-18 cumulation has been issued. In the case of the *Agricultural Index*, this first cumulation includes the material indexed from the beginning of this work, displacing the earlier annual volumes and indexing, by sub-

ject only, the contents of some 78 scientific, technical and farm journals, experiment bulletins, government bulletins, reports, etc. While only material in English is included, the geographical boundaries are wide, as Canadian, Australian and New Zealand material is indexed to some extent. No material in any language other than English is indexed in either the *Industrial Arts* cumulation or the *Agricultural*, but it is interesting to note that the 1920 issues of the *Industrial Arts Index* now include references to two French journals. A new British index established in 1915 as the "Athenaeum Subject Index" has issued, under its new name, the *Subject Index*, a two-year cumulation, covering the years 1915-1916. This contains some 29,000 subject entries and 14,000 author references, and indexes the contents of 530 periodicals, of which 494 are in English and the remainder in other languages, principally French and German.

When the quarterly *Index to Legal Periodicals* was established in 1908 there was a gap of ten years between it and the latest date, 1897, covered by the second volume of Jones' "Index to Legal Periodical Literature." This gap has now been bridged by the publication of a third volume of Jones' index, compiled and edited by Frank E. Chipman, which covers the years 1898-1908 and indexes some 512 volumes of 60 periodicals, all in the English language, but including American, British, Irish, Canadian, Indian, Australian and South African titles. The work is in two sections, a subject and title index, and an author list, and while planned especially for the law library, should be of considerable use in the large general library for many questions in social and economic subjects.

A new publication, which, tho not an index in the ordinary sense of the word, may be made to serve the same purpose, is the *Economic Review*, described more fully under the section Economics and Politics. While this is mainly a record of current events and current literature in the fields of economics and politics, it refers, in both its abstracts and its bibliographies, to many newspaper and magazine articles not included in the general indexes and is of first importance for extended or special reference work in those fields. As there is, so far at least, no alphabetical index, or cumulation of the bibliographies, it cannot be used easily for quick reference work. A similar publication in another field is the *Technical Review* which reviews many periodicals in various languages.

An important change in the *Business Digest* should be noted. From a weekly periodical which was largely a general business periodical and only in part an index, this publication changed, in September, 1920, to a regular index-

digest service divided into four sections: (1) Advertising and Selling, (2) Foreign Trade, (3) Banking and Investment, and (4) Executive Management and Accounting. The digest feature is retained, with reference to the whole article, and each section is to consist of (1) a weekly issue, (2) a monthly cumulation which displaces the weeklies, and (3) a bound annual cumulation. The list of periodicals indexed in whole or part has been raised to 120, and the service should show a proportionate increase in usefulness.

Agricultural Index, a subject index to a selected list of agricultural periodicals and bulletins, 1916-1918, ed. by N. T. Shimer. New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1919. 1025 p. Service basis.

Business Digest Service, Oct. 1920. New York: Arrow Pub. Corp. 1920. Complete service: weekly, monthly cumulations (unbound), annual (bound); \$50 per year.

Industrial Arts Index, first two-year cumulation (7th annual volume) 1918-1919. A subject index to a selected list of engineering and trade periodicals, ed. by M. E. Potter and L. D. Teich. New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1919. 940 p. Service basis.

Jones, Leonard Augustus. *Index to Legal Periodical Literature*: vol. 3, 1898-1908, by Frank E. Chipman. Boston: Boston Book Co., 1919. 549 p. \$20.

Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature (cumulated), an author and subject index to 104 periodicals and reports; vol. 4, 1915-1918, ed. by Elizabeth J. Sherwood and Estella E. Painter. New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1919. 2193 p. \$27 n. Service basis.

Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature: Supplement, vol. 2, 1916-1919, a cumulation of annual volumes 4-7, ed. by Elizabeth J. Sherwood and Grace F. Caldwell. New York: Wilson, 1920. 798 p. Service basis.

Review of the Foreign Press. The Economic Review, with which is incorporated the *Political Review*. A review and bibliography dealing with finance, industry, commerce and social organization. v. 1, 1919. London: Review of the Foreign Press, 1919. Annual subscription, £2, 12s. 6d.

Subject Index to Periodicals, issued at the request of the Council of the Library Association, 1915-16. London: 1919. 744 p. Subscription price, £2, 10s.

Technical Review, a review and digest of the technical press of all countries and a survey of engineering industry thruout the world, vol. 5, 1919. London: 1919. Annual subscription, £2, 5s.

LEARNED SOCIETIES

There have been several additions to the all too small number of reference books in this field. Lasteyrie's great bibliography of French historical and archaeological societies has been completed, as to the main part, by the publication of fascicule 4 of volume 6. This completes the supplementary volume covering the period 1886-1900. There is an index of societies which gives a list of all titles of journals, and a record of what constitutes a set to 1900, but the author and subject index to the articles analyzed in the contents lists is still in the future, and is much needed. With the 10 annuals so far issued the whole work now covers the field to 1910. Somewhat the same period is covered in the new volume of

Müller's "Die Wissenschaftliche Vereine und Gesellschaften Deutschlands," which covers the period from the end of volume 1 (about 1882) to 1914. The arrangement is by place, and each society is given a list of its publications with record of what constitutes a complete set, note of indexes, and, in the case of monographic sets or series, contents by author and title. There is a classified list of societies at the beginning, and at the end an alphabetical index of titles of periodicals, names of societies, editors, etc., and in the case of the monographic sets, of authors as well. An entirely new publication which promises to be of importance for information about the history and activities of Italian societies is "Annuario Degli Istituti Scientifici Italiani." This gives some account of each society, indicates its publications, and refers to printed sources where fuller information can be obtained.

Annuario degli Istituti Scientifici Italiani, diretto dal Prof. Silvio Pivano. Roma: Athenaeum, 1918. 516 p. L. 10.

Lasteyrie du Saillant, Robert Charles, Comte de. Bibliographie Générale des Travaux Historiques et Archéologiques, publiés par les sociétés savantes de la France, dressée sous les auspices du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique. Tome 6, 4e livraison, Suppl. 1886-1900. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1918. 4 fr.

Müller, Johannes. Die Wissenschaftlichen Vereine und Gesellschaften Deutschlands im Neunzehnten Jahrhundert. Bibliographie Ihrer Veröffentlichungen, 2. bd. (fortgeführt bis 1914). Berlin: Behrend, 1917. 1421 p. M. 120.

DICTIONARIES

Murray's "New English Dictionary" passed another milestone during 1919 when the second half-volume of volume nine (Su-Th) was finished, and has added during 1920 some parts to the unfinished volume ten. A 1919 issue of Webster's "New International Dictionary" is a reprint, as far as the main part is concerned, but extends the prefixed list of new words, principally by the inclusion of new words or new meanings developed during the war. Two small dictionaries which call for mention are: C. A. Smith's "New Words Self-Defined" which explains new words by the use of quotations rather than definition, and Bonnaffé's "L'Anglicisme et L'Anglo-Americanisme."

Bonnaffé, Edouard. L'Anglicisme et l'Anglo-Américanisme dans la Langue Française. Dictionnaire étymologique et historique des anglicismes. Paris: Delagrave, 1920. 193 p.

Smith, Charles Alphonso. New Words Self-Defined. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1919. 215 p. \$1.25.

Webster, Noah. Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language. Springfield, Mass.: Merriam, 1919. xcii, 2620 p. \$12.

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION

In this field so many large sets are still in process of publication that the important items

to be recorded are new volumes or parts, rather than wholly new works. Of the great French sets which compose the "Encyclopédie des Sciences Religieuses" two have completed new volumes. These are the "Dictionnaire de Théologie Catholique" of which fascicules 48-49 complete volume 6 and carry the alphabet partly through the letter H, and Cabrol's "Dictionnaire d'Archéologie Chrétienne," which by the issue of fascicules 38-40 has completed the seventh half volume (volume 4, part 1) and begun the eighth, carrying the alphabet nearly through the letter D. Another set in this series, Vigouroux's "Dictionnaire de la Bible," completed in 1912, has announced a supplementary volume, but no parts of this have yet been issued. Hastings' "Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics" is now nearing completion, as volume 10 issued in 1919 carries the alphabet into the letter S, and the "Dictionary of the Apostolic Church," by the same editor has been completed by the publication late in 1918 of its second volume, which finished the alphabet and added several indexes. For the tenets, history, organization, statistics, etc., of American denominations, "Religious Bodies, 1916," prepared by the Bureau of the Census is important. This follows the line of the edition for 1906, but adds new matter and later figures. Still later statistics may be found in the "Year Book of the Churches, 1919," which is the new title of the work started in 1916 as the "Federal Council Year Book." A useful new annual in a field not otherwise covered at present is the "Foreign Missions Year Book of America" which presents up-to-date, accurate information on field of work, organizations, statistics, workers, and also includes selected annotated bibliographies. The "Encyclopaedia of Islam," necessarily interrupted during the war because of its international character, has resumed publication with numbers 22-24, dated 1916, but not listed till 1919, which carry the alphabet into the letter I. In the field of mythology mention should be made of the new volume ("Latin-American," by Hartley Burr Alexander) of the "Mythology of All Races" and of the new parts of Roscher's "Ausführliches Lexikon," which carry the alphabet to the word Theseus. For occult or psychic subjects, magic, etc., a new reference work of the "compendium" type is Spence's "Encyclopaedia of Occultism." This should prove useful for certain types of questions, but, as it contains little bibliography, does not furnish a tool for research.

Cabrol, Fernand. Dictionnaire d'Archéologie Chrétienne et de Liturgie. fasc. 38-40, Dimanche-Droit persécuteur. Paris: Letouzey, 1920. 5 fr. per fasc.

Dictionnaire de Théologie Catholique, commencé sous la direction de A. Vacant, continué sous celle de E.

Mangenot. fasc. 48-49, Gregoire-Hizler. Paris: Letouzey, 1920. 5 fr. per fasc.

Encyclopaedia of Islam. A dictionary of the geography, ethnology and biography of the Mohammedan peoples. nos. 22-24, Hanifi-Idjtiyah. Leyden: Brill; London, Luzac. 1916. 3 pts. 4s each.

Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics, ed. by James Hastings. vol. 10, Picts-Sacraments. New York: Scribner; Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark, 1919. 915 p. \$8. 32s.

Hastings, James. Dictionary of the Apostolic Church. vol. 2, Macedonia-Zion, with indexes. New York: Scribner; Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark, 1918. 724 p. \$6. 25c.

Foreign Missions Year Book of North America, 1920 (covering the year 1919, ed. by Roderick Beach, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Statistics and Research). New York: Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, 1920. 345 p. \$1.

Mythology of All Races, Louis Herbert Gray, editor, vol. 11, Latin-American, by Hartley Burr Alexander. Boston: Marshall Jones Co., 1920. 424 p. \$6.

Roscher, Wilhelm-Heinrich. Ausführliches Lexikon der Griechischen u. Römischen Mythologie. 64-67. Hgn. Teukros-Theseus. Leipzig: Teubner, 1918-1919. 2 pts.

Spence, Lewis. Encyclopaedia of Occultism, a compendium of information on the occult sciences, occult personalities, psychic science, magic, demonology, spiritism and mysticism. London: Routledge, 1920. 451 p. 25 s.

U. S. Bureau of the Census. Religious Bodies, 1916. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1919. 2 v. \$2.50.

Yearbook of the Churches, 1919, covering the year 1918, ed. by Clyde F. Armitage. New York: Federal Council, 1919. 278 p. 75 cts.

ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

In the section on periodicals, reference has already been made to the *Review of the Foreign Press: Economic Review*. This weekly reference periodical developed from the official *Review of the Foreign Press* which from the second year of the war was conducted in the British War Office for the purpose of obtaining from the newspapers and periodicals of foreign countries the various technical, political, economic or medical information important for war service. When the official "Review" was discontinued, the present unofficial organization carried on much the same work, starting in November, 1919, two weeklies; the *Economic Review* and the *Political Review*, which were later combined. In its present form this is a weekly reference periodical of first importance, combining the features of index to periodical and newspaper articles and a digest and record of current economic and political events and conditions. Abstracts are given with exact reference to the whole article, and each principal subject treated has a weekly bibliography of recent books, pamphlet and periodical literature.

A useful reference handbook for questions on constitutions is Wright's "Constitution of the States at War, 1914-1918." This includes the constitutions of 23 states, duplicating to a certain extent material included in Dodd's "Mod-

ern Constitutions," but adding also new material, especially some nine recent texts not given in either Dodd, Daresté or Rodriguez. Two financial reference books which should be noted are the new edition of Thomson's "Dictionary of Banking" and Kuhrt's "Counting-House Dictionary." The latter contains very brief articles but gives the French and German equivalents of the English terms.

Kuhrt, John White. A Counting House Dictionary, containing an explanation of the technical terms used by merchants and bankers in the money market and on the stock exchange. New ed. London: Routledge, 1920. 340 p. 6s.

Review of the Foreign Press. The *Economic Review*, with which is incorporated the *Political Review*. A review and bibliography dealing with finance, industry, commerce and social organization. v. 1, 1919. London: Review of the foreign press, 1919. Annual subscription, £2, 12s. 6d.

Thomson, William. Dictionary of banking, a concise encyclopaedia of banking law and practice, with a section on the Irish land laws. 3rd ed. rev. and enl. London: Pitman, 1919. 663 p. 30s.

Wright, Herbert F. Constitutions of the States at War, 1914-1918. Washington: Govt. Print. Off. 1919. 679 p.

YEAR BOOKS

Several important year books should be mentioned. An entirely new book of this type is the "Anuario Nacional Estadístico" of Bolivia, an official publication. "The Latin-American Year Book for Investors and Merchants" is an unofficial publication dealing especially with commercial and financial subjects. African titles include the official Moroccan "Annuaire Economique et Financier" of which two volumes have been issued, and an excellent new annual from South Africa, the "Official Year Book of the Union" which combines general and statistical features on the same plan as the well known "Official Year Book of Australia," and includes a useful bibliography. For latest South African statistics there is a new "Half-Year Abstract of Union Statistics," started in 1919. Mention should perhaps be made of the change in title of the Union-Castle "Guide to South and East Africa," which became in 1919 the "South and East African Year Book." This includes considerable statistical information in addition to its guide book and gazetteer features.

Two new unofficial French annuals which might be described as Statesman's Year Books for France, are the "Annuaire Général de la France" and the "French Year Book." While these duplicate each other to a considerable extent, each contains some material not to be found in the other, and both will be needed in the large reference library. The somewhat smaller library may prefer the English work. Other new titles or editions which should be noted are the "Statistical Year Book of Siam" issued regularly since 1916, the second edition (1920) of the

"Yearbook of the Netherlands East Indies" and Stewart's "Handbook of the Pacific Islands, 1919." It is a satisfaction to note also that the useful "China Year Book," which suspended publication in 1917 and 1918, reappeared in a 1919 edition. No "Russian Year Book" has been issued since 1916, but a much smaller work, the "Russian Almanac" took its place in 1919.

Annuaire Général de la France et de l'Etranger, publié sur l'initiative du Comité du livre, Association nationale sous la haute patronage du gouvernement de la République. Paris: 1919. 1222 p.

Bolivia. Dirección General de Estadística y Estudios Geográficos. Anuario Nacional Estadístico y Geográfico. 1917. La Paz: 1918.

French Year Book, Statistical and Historical, of France for 1919. Paris: Comité du Livre; London: J. Bale, 1919.

Dutch East Indies. Departement van Landbouw, Nivereheid en Handel. Yearbook of the Netherlands East Indies, vol. 2, 1920. Batavia. 1920. 276 p.

Latin American Year Book for Investors and Merchants, for 1919-20. New York: Criterion Newspaper Synd. 1919-20. 2 v. \$5.

Morocco. Annuaire Economique et Financier. 1917-1918/19. Casablanca, Imp. Rapide: G. Mercier & Cie. 1917-19. 2 v.

Siam. Dept. of Commerce and Statistics. Statistical Year Book of the Kingdom of Siam, 1916-19. Bangkok: 1916-19. 4 v.

South Africa. Director of Census. Half-Yearly Abstract of Union Statistics. Johannesburg: 1919—.

—Official Year Book of the Union, nos. 1-3. 1917-19. Pretoria: 1917-19. 3 v. v. 3, 5s.

South and East African Year Book and Guide, ed. annually for the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co. Ed. 25. 1919. London: Sampson Low. 1919. 2s. 6d.

Stewart's Handbook of the Pacific Islands, 1919, for tourists, traders and settlers, with a bibliography of island works, by Percy S. Allen. Sydney: McCarron Stewart & Co. 1919. 304 p. 6s. 6d.

TREATIES

During the past year and a half a reference book frequently asked for in various types of libraries has been the text of the Treaty of Versailles. For ordinary use in American libraries, perhaps the most convenient text is that published in *International Conciliation* for September, 1919. This gives the English text only. A better reference edition for more special purposes is that published by the British Stationery Office. This gives parallel French and English text and contains excellent large-scale maps to show all the territorial clauses. An important tool for reference work involving other treaties is the "Catalogue of Treaties, 1814-1918," prepared by the State Department, printed in 1919 as a confidential document for official use only, but in 1920 distributed to libraries. This lists over 3400 treaties, giving for each the place and date of signing and a reference to the various printed treaty collections in which the text is given. The main arrangement is chronological, with an alphabetical index by country, but no

subject index. A useful bibliography in the same field is "A Tentative List of Treaty Collections" also issued by the Department of State. For reference purposes this has added value from the fact that location of copies in certain American libraries is marked. A new collection of the text of treaties is the French "Traité en Vigueur" compiled by Basdevant.

Allied and Associated Powers (1914—) Treaty with Germany, June 28, 1919. The treaty of peace between the Allied and associated powers and Germany, the Protocol annexed thereto, the Agreement respecting the military occupation of the territories of the Rhine, and the Treaty between France and Great Britain respecting assistance to France in the event of unprovoked aggression by Germany. Signed at Versailles, June 28th, 1919. With maps and signatures in facsimile. London: Stationery Off., 1919. 453 p. incl. tables. 5 fold. maps. 21s.

Treaty of Peace with Germany. . . . New York City, American Association for International Conciliation [1919]. 265 p. 19½ cm. (*International Conciliation*, pub. monthly by the American Association for International Conciliation. Sept., 1919. no. 142) Sent on application.

France. Treaties. Traité et Conventions en Vigueur entre la France et les Puissances Etrangères: recueil préparé par J. Basdevant. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1918-20. 4 v.

U. S. Dept. of State. Catalogue of Treaties. 1814-1918. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1919. 716 p.

—A Tentative List of Treaty Collections. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1919. 103 p.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The last regular issue of "Minerva" was that of 1914, which had appeared shortly before the outbreak of the war. Publication of this work remained suspended during the war, but has recently been resumed and a 1920 volume, much reduced in size and contents, has been issued. This gives recent lists and statistics for German and Austrian universities, museums, societies, etc., but for those of other countries gives, in the main, only an abbreviated statement of 1914 information, and is therefore much less useful than the preceding volumes. During the suspension of "Minerva" similar publications were started in both France and England. Of these neither is quite as universal in its scope as the old "Minerva," since the French "Index Generalis" is, in its first issue at least, limited to the institutions of the Allies and the neutral nations, and the English "Athena" includes only the English speaking races. The "Index Generalis" is pretty closely limited to teaching institutions, including libraries only when connected with such, but "Athena" includes libraries, museums, and learned societies, and special note should be made of its information about learned societies of the British Colonies. The new Italian annual for learned societies has already been referred to in an earlier section of this article, but mention should be made here of a new Spanish an-

nual, "Guia del Estudiante" which deals with the colleges, societies, libraries, etc., of Spain. A new edition of Baird's "Manual of College Fraternities" has been issued.

Athena, a Year-Book of the Learned World. The English Speaking Races. Ed. by C. A. Ealand. London: Black, 1920. 391 p. 15s.

Baird, William Raimond. Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities. 9th ed. James T. Brown, ed. and pub. New York: Brown, 1920. 886 p. \$4.

Guia del Estudiante, 1918. Madrid: 1918.

Minerva, Jahrbuch der Gelehrten Welt. 24. Jahrg. 1920. Berlin u. Leipzig: Vereinigung Wissenschaftlicher Verleger, Walter de Gruyter & Co., 1920. 1148 p.

Universitatum et Eminentium Scholarum Index Generalis. Annuaire Général des Universités. The Year-book of the Universities. Publié sous la direction de R. de Montessus de Ballore. Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1919. 768 p. 30 fr.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Various dictionaries of technical terms in one or more languages have appeared and several of these call for special mention. The Deinhardt-Schlomann "Illustrated Technical Dictionary in Six Languages," earlier volumes of which have proved so useful, has been extended by the publication of volume 13, covering terms in building construction and civil engineering. Another international dictionary, giving terms in four languages, English, French, Italian and German, is the "Airman's International Dictionary," compiled by Mario Mele Dander. An admirable technical dictionary, the scope of which is hardly indicated by its unassuming title, is Fay's "Glossary of the Mining and Mineral Industry." This contains about 20,000 terms, including technical and purely local terms relating to metal mining, coal mining, quarrying, petroleum, and natural gas, and metallurgical works, names of minerals and rocks and geological terms, many terms relating to ceramics and the clay industry, glass making, foundry practice, railway and building construction, etc., and chemical terms relating to metallurgical practice. Its definitions are given with sufficient fullness, with reference to authorities, and in case of local terms indication of the place where used. A small glossary which might be noted is that of clock and watch terms included in Brearley's "Time Telling throughout the Ages." Reference works in chemistry include new volumes of Ullmann's "Encyklopädie der Technischen Chemie," volume 7 of which now reaches the letter M; the "Condensed Chemical Dictionary," a useful and reliable small work where compact information is needed, and another small work, Kingzett's "Popular Chemical Dictionary." Recent engineering handbooks include a new edition of Merriman's "American Civil Engineer's Handbook," and an entirely new work, the "American Highway Engineer's Handbook" edited by A. H.

Blanchard. New editions of both the "Locomotive Dictionary" and the car builders' dictionary should be noted.

American Railway Master Mechanics Association. Locomotive Dictionary and Cyclopedia. 5th ed., 1919. Definitions and illustrations of American locomotives, their parts and equipment, together with typical illustrations of machine tools and devices used in their construction and repair . . . New York: Simmons-Boardman Pub. Co. [c. 1919] 1284 p. \$8.

Blanchard, Arthur H. ed. American Highway Engineers Handbook. New York: Wiley, 1919. 1658 p. \$5.

Brearley, Harry C. Time Telling Through the Ages. New York: Doubleday Page and Co. for Robert H. Ingersoll. 1919. 294 p. \$3.

Condensed Chemical Dictionary; a reference volume for all requiring quick access to a large amount of essential data regarding chemicals and other substances used in manufacturing and laboratory work, comp. and ed. by the editorial staff of the Chemical Engineering Catalog, Francis M. Turner, jr., technical editor. New York: Chemical Catalog Co. [c. 1920] 533 p. \$5.

Dander, Mario Mele. Airman's International Dictionary, including the most important technical terms of aircraft construction, English, French, Italian, German, with a "one alphabet" index for these four languages. London: C. Griffen & Co. [1919] 227 p.

Deinhardt, Kurt, and Schlomann, Alfred. Illustrated Technical Dictionary in Six Languages; vol. 13, Building construction, civil engineering. New York: G. E. Stechert, c. 1919. 1030 p. \$4.50.

Fay, Albert H. Glossary of the Mining and Mineral Industry. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1920. 754 p. 75 cts. (U. S. Bureau of Mines. Bulletin 95.)

Kingzett, C. T. Popular Chemical Dictionary. London: Ballière, Tindall and Cox, 1920. 368 p. 15s.

Master Car Builders' Association. Car Builders' Dictionary. 9th ed. 1919. Definitions and illustrations of American railway cars, their parts and equipment, comp. and ed. for the Master Car Builders' Association by Roy V. Wright. New York: Simmons-Boardman Pub. Co., 1919. 1334 p. \$8.

Merriman, Mansfield. American Civil Engineers' Handbook. 4th ed. New York: Wiley, 1920. 1955 p. \$6.

Smithsonian Institution. Smithsonian Physical Tables. 7th rev. ed. prepared by Frederick E. Fowle. Washington: Smithsonian Inst. 1920. 450 p. \$3.

Ullmann, Fritz. Enzyklopädie der Technischen Chemie. v. 7. Berlin: Urban, 1919.

FINE ARTS

An important reference bibliography is the Boston Public Library's "Catalogue of the Allan A. Brown Collection of Books Relating to the Stage," which lists not only the 3500 volumes in the A. A. Brown collection but also all the other books in the Public Library on the history of the stage. As the catalog is dictionary in form, it is especially useful for its subject lists, as well as for its location of copies of desired books. Another useful library list is that on the "Development of Scenic Art and Stage Machinery" compiled by W. B. Gamble. Two small handbooks in the field of music are the new edition of Annesley's "Standard Opera Glass" and the "Complete Opera Book" by Gustave Kobbé. Of greater importance is the new edition of

Baker's "Biographical Dictionary of Musicians" which is described more fully under the head Biography.

Annesley, Charles. Pseud. of Charles and Anna Tittmann. *The Standard Opera Glass*; detailed plots of 235 celebrated operas, with critical and biographical remarks, dates, etc., with a prelude by James Huneker. New York: Brentano's, 1920. 791 p. \$3.

Boston, Public Library. *Catalogue of the Allen A. Brown Collection of Books Relating to the Stage*. Boston: Published by the Trustees, 1919. 952 p. \$2.50.

Kobbé, Gustav. *Complete Opera Book*, the stories of the operas, together with 400 of the leading airs and motives. New York: Putnam, 1919. 873 p. \$5.

New York, Public Library. *Development of Scenic Art and Stage Machinery*, a list of references in the library, comp. by William Burt Gamble, chief of the Science and Technology Division. New York: 1920. 128 p. 40 c.

LITERATURE

Reference books in literature are of many kinds this year. A new venture is the "Year Book of Modern Languages" edited by Gilbert Waterhouse, which includes reports and articles on progress and development of language study during the years 1914-19, articles on special languages and periods and selected bibliographies of the most important recent publications on these subjects. For librarians these bibliographies will probably be the most important feature of the book. Bibliographies which have a distinct reference use are the first supplement to Wells' "Manual of the Writings in Middle English" giving additions to September 1918; a second revised and much enlarged edition of Arnold's "Allgemeine Bücherkunde zur Neueren Deutschen Literatur Geschichte," and a new revised edition of Brown's "Ireland in Fiction." Two library publications should also be noted for their reference value. These are the "Catalogue of the Samuel A. Jones Carlyle Collection," published by the University of Michigan Library, and "Foreign Plays in English," a list of translations in the New York Public Library, this latter arranged by languages, with a useful title index. Several author dictionaries or indexes call for mention. The most ambitious of these is the three volume "Goethe-Handbuch" edited by Dr. Julius Zeitler, which is an encyclopedia, alphabetically arranged, of Goethe's writings, and of the persons and places associated with his life and work. English dictionaries include a second edition revised, but not enlarged, of C. T. Onions' "Shakespeare Glossary," a "Geographical Dictionary of Milton" by A. H. Gilbert, and C. H. Whitman's "Subject Index to the Poems of Edmund Spenser." Ralli's "Guide to Carlyle" should perhaps be mentioned in connection with the author dictionaries, tho not dictionary in arrangement, for it contains a large amount of reference information, analysis of all the works, etc.

Arnold, Robert Franz. *Allgemeine Bücherkunde zur Neueren Deutschen Literatur Geschichte*. 2. neu bearb. und verm. Aufl. Berlin: Trübner, 1919. 428 p.

Brown, Stephen James. *Ireland in Fiction*; a guide to Irish novels, tales, romances and folk-lore. New ed. Dublin: Mausel, 1919. 362 p.

Gilbert, Allan H. *A Geographical Dictionary of Milton*. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1919. 322 p. (Cornell studies in English, no. 4.)

Michigan, University, Library. *A Catalogue of the Dr. Samuel A. Jones Carlyle Collection*, with additions from the general library; comp. by Mary Eunice Wead. Ann Arbor: Univ. of Michigan, 1919. 119 p. (University of Michigan general library publications . . . no. 1)

New York Public Library. *Foreign Plays in English*, a list of translations in the New York Public Library, comp. by D. C. Haskell. New York: 1920. 86 p. 80 c.

Onions, Charles Talbot. *A Shakespeare Glossary*. 2d ed. rev. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1919. 259 p.

Ralli, Augustus. *Guide to Carlyle*. London: Allen [1920]. 2 v.

Wells, John Edwin. *A Manual of the Writings in Middle English, 1050-1400*. First supplement . . . Additions and modifications to September, 1918. . . . New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1919. p. 943-1037.

Whitman, Charles Hintington. *A Subject-Index to the Poems of Edmund Spenser* . . . New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1918. 261 p.

Year Book of Modern Languages, 1920, ed. for the Council of Modern Language Association by Gilbert Waterhouse. Cambridge: University Press, 1920. 209 p.

Zeitler, Julius, pseud. *Goethe-Handbuch*; in verbindung mit Dr. H. Bieber, Dr. A. v. Bloedau, Dr. W. Bode . . . hrsg. von Dr. Julius Zeitler . . . Stuttgart: Metzler, 1916-1918. 3 v. M. 45.

BIOGRAPHY

New reference books on this subject include both new editions and new titles in the "Who's Who" class, and some larger works planned for longer use. In the first class should be noted the new biennial edition of "Who's Who in America" which forms volume 11 of the whole set and presents some 23,443 biographies, of which 2514 are entirely new. A second edition of "Rus, a Register of Rural Leadership in the United States and Canada" contains 4631 sketches, as against the 2746 included in the first edition (1918), and adds some new directory lists not previously included, viz. (1) National rural and agricultural societies, (2) Journals devoted to agriculture and rural life, (3) Official provincial and state departments of agriculture, (4) Colleges and schools of agriculture. A changed title which should be noted is that of the well known "Literary Year Book" which now becomes the "Literary Who's Who." A new scientific Who's Who is the "Technischer Literatur-Kalendar" first published in 1918, with a second revised and enlarged edition in 1920. This includes German scientists and technologists, gives brief biographical data, indicates each man's specialty, and adds a list of his published works. A new work in a very special field, which should be useful in business libra-

ries, is the "Accountants' Directory and Who's Who."

In the other class appears a new type of work. This is "Who Was Who," a collection from various earlier issues of the English "Who's Who" of the biographical sketches of all included in that work who died during the period 1897-1916. The sketches have not been amplified, but the date of death has been added, and the great convenience of the volume as substitute for many annual issues is obvious. An important new edition of a standard work is the third edition of Baker's "Biographical Dictionary of Musicians." This is entirely revised and much enlarged, showing an increase of some 2000 articles over the first edition (1895). Another work in a very special field is Morris's "British Violin Makers, a biographical dictionary, 2d ed." Another new edition is "American Medical Biographies" by Howard Atwood Kelly and Walter L. Burrage. This is a new edition, revised, of Kelly's "Cyclopedia of American Medical Biography" and shows omission of some minor names previously included, and the addition of some new material.

For European biography there are several new titles. The "Dictionnaire Historique et Biographique de la Suisse" should be mentioned here, tho' it is described more fully in the section on history. Other new titles include the "Dansk Biografisk Haandleksikon" by Svend Dahl and P. Engelstoft, and "Das Geistige Ungarn. Biographisches Lexikon" by Alexander Jásznigi and Imre Parlagi. The Danish work is still in process of publication, as it is to consist of three volumes of which only the first (A—Søren Hansen) is yet issued.

Accountants' Directory and Who's Who, 1920, Rita Perine, editor, Leonard Beckwith, assoc. editor. New York: The Forty-fifth St. Press, 1920. 628 p.

Baker, Theodore. Baker's Biographical Dictionary of Musicians. 3d ed. rev. and enl. by Alfred Remy. New York: Schirmer, 1919. 1094 p. \$5.

Dahl, Svend and Engelstoft, P. Dansk Biografisk Haandleksikon. Kjøbenhavn, Gyldendalske Boghandel. 1920. vol. 1, A—Søren Hansen. illus. (ports.) 692 p.

Jásznigi, Alexander and Parlagi, Imre. Das Geistige Ungarn, biographisches lexikon, hrsg. von Oskar von Krücken [pseud.] und Imre Parlagi. Wien und Leipzig: Braumüller [1918]. 2 v.

Kelly, Howard Atwood, and Burrage, Walter L. American Medical Biographies. Baltimore: Norman, Remington Co., 1920. 1320 p.

Literary Who's Who (formerly Literary Year-Book). 1920. London: Routledge; New York: Dutton, 1920. 375 p. 8s. 6d.

Morris, William Meredith. British Violin Makers, a biographical dictionary of British makers of stringed instruments and bows, and a critical description of their work. 2d ed., rev. and enl. London: Scott, 1920. 318 p.

Rus, a Register of Rural Leadership in the U. S. and Canada. [2d issue] comp. by L. H. Bailey. Ithaca: 1920. 533 p. \$3.25.

Technischer Literaturkalender, ausg. 1-2, 1918-20. München, Oldenburg, [1918-20]. 2 v.

Who Was Who; a companion to "Who's Who" containing the biographies of those who died during the period 1897-1916. London: Black, 1920. 788 p. 21s.

Who's Who in America, a biographical dictionary of notable living men and women of the U. S. vol. 11, 1920-21. Chicago: Marquis, 1920. 3302 p. \$6.

ATLASES

Probably no group of reference books is in more need of revision and remaking, as a result of the war, than the general atlases, and some progress toward the needed new editions is being made. Two new loose-leaf atlases which should be mentioned are the excellent "Times Atlas" which is being issued in parts and is not yet completed, and the Hammond "New-World Loose Leaf Atlas." The Hammond atlas includes a number of temporary maps for regions where boundaries were unsettled. These are to be replaced later by permanent maps. A useful smaller work is Philips "New World Atlas."

A special work useful in the large or business library is the new "Atlás América Latina" which includes in addition to its maps and charts a considerable amount of statistical and descriptive material, the latter given both in English and in the language, either Spanish, Portuguese or French, of the country in question. A new historical atlas is the "Atlas de Géographie Historique de la Belgique" of which only two parts covering 1786 and 1794-1814, have so far appeared. A useful small atlas for the war operations is that issued by the British Ministry of Information, in connection with its "Chronology of the War," mentioned in the section History.

Essen, Leon van der. Atlas de Géographie Historique de la Belgique. Publié sous la direction de Leon van der Essen . . . avec la collaboration de François L. Ganshof, J. Maury et Pierre Nothomb, Bruxelles: Van Oest, 1919. fasc. 5-6. fold. maps.

General Drafting Co., Inc. Atlas América Latina. A geographic, economic and commercial atlas of Mexico, Central America, West Indies and South America, presenting a series of new maps, commercial charts and descriptive data of the 20 Latin American republics. . . . New York: General Drafting Co. [c. 1919] 196 p. incl. 8 col. maps, 1 col. map on 29 sheets, 21 diagrs. 41 cm. \$20.

Hammond, G. S. & Co., pub. New-World Loose Leaf Atlas, containing new and complete historical, economic, political and physical maps of the entire world, including the new states of Europe. New York: Hammond, 1920. 376 p. 51 cm. \$20.

Philip, George. Philip's New World Atlas; a geographical survey of the new era, dealing with territorial changes and international relations . . . with an index of 35,000 names. London: Philip, 1920. 69 p. maps.

Reynolds, Francis Joseph. Reynolds' After-war Atlas and Gazetteer of the world. New York: Reynolds Pub. Co. [1919] 364 (i. e. 360) p. incl. 230 maps, illus. 39 cm.

The Times, London. Times Survey Atlas of the World; a comprehensive series of new and authentic

maps reduced from the national surveys of the world and the special surveys of travelers and explorers, with general index of over 200,000 names. Prepared at the "Edinburgh Geographical Institute" under the direction of J. G. Bartholomew. London: The Times, 1920.

HISTORY

New reference books in history range all the way from the dictionaries of antiquities to chronologies of the Great War. In the former class should be noted new volumes or parts of several established sets. The great French work of this class, Daremberg and Saglio's "Dictionnaire des Antiquités Grecques et Romaines," which was begun as far back as 1873, was completed in 1919 by the publication of a separate index volume. The new edition of the Pauly-Wissowa "Reallexikon" is still only about half way thru the alphabet, as volume 9 (dated 1916 but received in this country in 1919) reaches the letters Ju, but a third supplementary volume has already been issued, adding material for the section A—Inglandem. Note should also be made for the completion of Hoops' "Reallexikon der Germanischen Altertumskunde," as far as the main alphabet is concerned, and the beginning of a new edition of Schrader's "Reallexikon der Indogermanischen Altertumskunde." A useful reference handbook for modern history is the "Handbook for the Diplomatic History of Europe, Asia and Africa, 1870-1914," by F. M. Anderson and A. S. Hershey. In chronological arrangement this takes the principal events of diplomatic history from 1870, gives for each a brief statement of the main facts and a selected bibliography of contemporary and secondary sources, with some account of the value or bias of these. A useful reference manual for war history is the "Chronology" issued under the auspices of the British Ministry of Information, of which two volumes, 1914-15, 1916-17, with an atlas of illustrative maps, have so far appeared. The chronology volumes list the events of each year by date, showing in parallel columns events on the Western front, Eastern front, Southern front, Asiatic and Egyptian theatres, naval and overseas operations, and the political field. For each year there is a detailed alphabetical index. A new edition of a chronology of general European history is Hassall's European history chronologically arranged 476-1920.

For the history of separate countries or regions, several new titles are of interest. A useful new handbook for English history is Hassall's British history chronologically arranged. What promises to be a useful addition to the all too small class of good dictionaries of history is the new "Dictionnaire Historique et Biographique de la Suisse," of which five parts carrying the alphabet part of the way thru A have appeared. This covers the field of local history, biography,

genealogy, etc., shows many good illustrations, principally portraits and reproductions of maps, plans and local views, has signed articles, and many bibliographical references. In the absence of a general national biographical dictionary for Switzerland, the amount of biography included here should be noted. Other regional reference books of importance are Dr. Kerner's "Slavic Europe" a most useful reference bibliography, a new volume of Brière and Caron's "Répertoire Méthodique de l'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine de la France," a third volume of the "Encyclopaedie van Nederlandsch-Indië" and a concluding volume (dated 1914 but distributed in 1919-20) of the Belgian "Statistique Générale de la Situation du Royaume de 1876-1900." This last work is a general descriptive as well as statistical account of Belgian social, political and economic conditions, resources, etc., for the period covered and is a mine of general information in its field.

ANCIENT

Daremberg, Charles, and Saglio, Edouard. *Dictionnaire des Antiquités Grecques et Romaines: Tables*. Paris: Hachette, 1919. 166 p. 10 fr.

Hoops, Johannes. *Reallexikon der Germanischen Altertumskunde*. 4. bd. Rube-Z. Strassburg: Trübner, 1918-19. 5 lfgn. Subskriptionspreis, M. 5 each.

Pauly, August Friedrich von. *Pauly's Real-Encyclopädie der Classischen Altertums-Wissenschaft*. Neue Bearbeitung, begonnen von Georg Wissowa, hrsg. von Wilhelm Krall. Suppl. bd. 3. Aachen-Inglandem. Stuttgart: J. B. Metzlersche Buchhandlung, 1918. 1306 col.

Schrader, Otto. *Reallexikon der Indogermanischen Altertumskunde*. 2. verm. u. umgearb. Aufl. i. e. I. lfg. A. Deodenzimalsystem. Strassburg: K. J. Trübner, 1917. 208 p. m. 9.

MODERN

Anderson, Frank Maloy, and Hershey, Amos Shartle. *Handbook for the Diplomatic History of Europe, Asia, and Africa, 1870-1914*. . . . Prepared for the National Board for Historical Service. Washington: Gov. Print. Off., 1918. 482 p.

Belgium. *Commission Centrale de Statistique. Statistique Générale de la Situation du Royaume de 1876 à 1900*. . . . Bruxelles, 1907-14. 3 v.

Dictionnaire Historique et Biographique de la Suisse. Direction, Marcel Godet, Directeur de la Bibliothèque Nationale Suisse. Neuchâtel: Attinger, 1920. fasc. 1-5. Subs. to whole work 420 fr.

Encyclopaedie van Nederlandsch-Indië. 2. druk. Met medewerking van verschillende geleerden ambtenaren en officieren. 's Gravenhage Leiden: Nijhoff, 1917-18. v. 3.

Great Britain. Ministry of Information. *Chronology of the War*. . . . London: Constable & Co., 1918-19. 2 v. and Atlas. v. 1-2; 12 s.

Hassall, Arthur. *British history chronologically arranged*, pt. 1, 55 B. C.-A. D. 1914; pt. 2, 1915-1919. London: Macmillan, 1920. 581 p. 20 s.

— *European history chronologically arranged, 476-1920*. New ed. London: Macmillan, 1920. 439 p. 12 s.

Kerner, Robert Joseph. *Slavic Europe: a selected bibliography in the western European languages, comprising history, languages and literatures*. . . . Cambridge, Harvard Univ. Press, 1918. 402 p.

Rowe, Reginald Percy Pfeiffer. *A Concise Chronicle of Events of the Great War*. London: P. Allan and Co., 1920. 343 p.

Répertoire Méthodique de l'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine de la France, rédigé sous la direction de Gaston Brière Pierre Caron, Jacques Lénine. 7^e volume, 1904-06. Paris: Rieder, 1914-18. 413 p. 12 fr.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

The publication of volume 12 of the "Document Catalogue" carries that work thru June 1915. A useful special index is the "Index to Farmers Bulletins, Nos. 1-1000," compiled by C. H. Greathouse on the same lines as his earlier index to bulletins 1-500. Another state has been added to Miss Hasse's "Index to Economic Material in Documents of the United States" by the publication of the first of the volumes on Pennsylvania, and the issue of the second part of the "Index to United States Documents Relating to Foreign Affairs, 1828-61," also by Miss Hasse, carries that work thru the letter Q. A new list is the "Checklist of Publications of the Government of the Philippine Islands, September 1, 1900-December 31, 1917." This is arranged by the publishing bureaus, boards, etc., with an index of government authors and another of subjects. A good Canadian list is the "Annotated Catalogue and Guide to the Publications of the Geological Survey, 1845-1917."

Canada. Geological Survey. Annotated Catalogue and Guide to the Publications of the Geological Survey, Canada, 1845-1917, by W. F. Ferrier, assisted by Dorothy J. Ferrier. Ottawa: 1920. 544 p. (no. 1723.)

Greathouse, Charles H. Index to Farmers' Bulletins, Nos. 1-1000. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1920. 811 p. 80 cts.

Hasse, Adelaide. Index to Economic Material in Documents of the States of the United States: Pennsylvania, 1790-1904, Pt. 1, A-E. Washington: Carnegie Institution, 1919. 810 p. \$9.

Index to United States Documents Relating to Foreign Affairs, 1828-1861. Pt. 2, I-Q. Washington: Carnegie Institution, 1919. p. 795-1331. \$6.

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Catalogue of the Public Documents of the 63d Congress and of all Departments of the Government . . . July 1, 1913-June 30, 1915 (no. 12 of the "Comprehensive Index"). Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1918. 2127 p.

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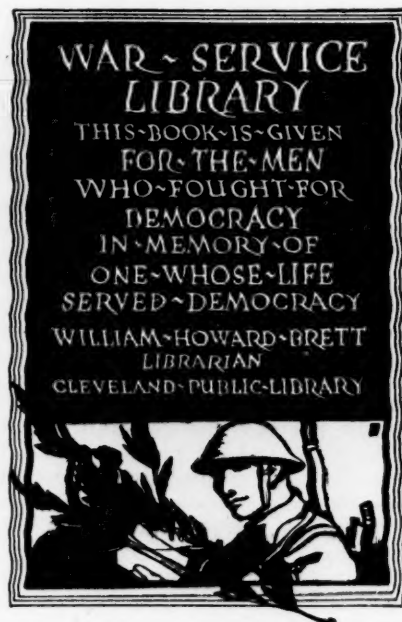
The publication of the Bibliographical Society's "Census of 15th Century Books Owned in America" is notable not only as furnishing a new and important tool for certain lines of research but as bringing to a successful end a task in which American librarians and bibliographers have been interested for the past twenty years. The work is a check list, not a detailed catalog, and its great importance is that it locates 13,200 copies of more than 6640 titles in 169 public and 246 private libraries. The importance of this service is so obvious as to need no comment. Another new publication useful for information about rare and old books is the new ten-year index to "Book Prices Current"

edited by J. H. Slater. This covers the years 1907-1916, and with the two preceding indexes make it possible to refer very quickly to a thirty years' record of auction sales. A new library catalog which promises to be useful is the "Catalogue of Printed Books" in the library of the University of Edinburgh, volume one of which carries the alphabet thru the letter F. In this connection note should perhaps be made of the progress of the great printed catalog of the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, which has gone on during the difficult war period with surprisingly small interruption. During the five years 1915-1919 ten volumes (v. 61-70) were published and the alphabet now extends to the word *Herkules*. With every added volume the great importance of the set as an indispensable reference tool in the large library becomes more obvious.

Bibliographical Society of America. Census of 15th Century Books Owned in America. New York: 1919. 245 p.

Book Prices Current. Index to Book Prices Current, for the third decade, 1907-1916, by J. Herbert Slater. London: Elliott Stock, 1920. 1220 p.

Edinburgh. University. Library. Catalogue of the Printed Books in the Library. vol. 1, A-F. Edinburgh: University Press, 1918.



The Gift of _____

Through THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

W. H. BRETT MEMORIAL BOOKPLATE. See p. 22

German Discrimination Abates

THE German system of discrimination against foreign book-buyers has weakened. This is the outstanding fact of the past six months—a fact that makes a big difference in the way an American librarian should manage importations.

The scheme, signed for the Börsenverein by Arthur Meiner, Carl Siegmund, Paul Schumann, Otto Paetsch, Hans Volckmar and Max Röder, split the German book trade from the outset. In general, it was retailer against publisher, and the former yielded sullenly to the proclamation of January 15, 1920, only after long contest. Yielded to the proclamation, but for the most part did not obey it. This continued till the end of March.

The fortunes of American libraries during this period varied according to the agent employed. If he had affiliations with proponents of the measure, we paid the piper. Otherwise, not.

On April 1, the Government took charge and has since enforced compliance, by forbidding export without affixture of its stamp, which is refused unless the bill submitted shows compliance with required rates.

During April and May the scheme was carried out to the letter, while the world protested. At first the foreign price was about six times the domestic, but as the mark rose in value, this factor dropped before the end of May to 2.7.

But the foreign protests were effective, trade dwindled rapidly, the German dealers cried out in the daily press, till the authorities gave way. At the present the schedules are marked down exactly 50%.

What was the scheme?

To count the mark as nine cents in the United States, and other countries accordingly. Then to all bills, domestic and foreign, the retailer was to add a so-called "Teuerungszuschlag" of 20%. This gave the mark a value of 10.8 cents. This is based on the current list price. But if, as claimed, the domestic price has, on an average, advanced 150% since 1914, the mark becomes 27 cents on the ante-bellum basis. In other words, if a former 10-mark book now lists at 25 marks and we pay 10.8 cents per mark, the book costs us \$2.70, or 27 cents a mark at the 10-mark price.

Now when the Government took charge, the mark was down to about 1.5 cents. It was then necessary to add 500% to the domestic price to

give it a value of nine cents. But before the end of May, the mark had risen to about 3 1/3 cents, and so only 170% had to be added. Then a long decline set in, with 1.6 cents an average value for the summer. Here the highly important fact is that, despite the decline, 170% has been left unchanged till October 15, when it was raised to 250%, while the "Teuerungszuschlag" was reduced to 10%. Since the mark was worth about 1.5 cents at the time, a literal enforcement of the rule would require 500%. So the schedules are marked down 50%.

How shall libraries reap the full advantage of the situation?

To answer this, the position of the middleman must be understood. He lives on the discounts given him by the publishers. An average one is 25%. Thus, in normal times, an American agent receives \$6.00 on a consignment of books listed at M. 100. He is then on a par with his German competitor. But suppose the mark drops from 24 cents to 12 cents, the American's discount of 25 marks drops in value to \$3.00. He must, however, have his usual profit, because he is handling the same amount of material and paying the same freight. So his extra \$3.00 must come from his client. In other words, the customer must give the agent enough to settle with the publisher, and \$6.00 besides. His rate, of necessity, becomes 15 cents to the mark. But to the German agent 25 marks is 25 marks. His rate therefore is the current one, or, in the above example, twelve cents. And so on down.

Under the Börsenverein's discriminatory system, however, the two agents come back to a parity, while with the relaxation of the system above indicated the divergence once more is established. This will all become clearer from the table on the following page:

It will be observed that thruout the period subsequent to April 1, \$1.05 is set down as the proper profit for a non-German agent instead of the former \$6.00. Why?

\$1.00 is the figure resulting from the collision of two opposing principles. First, if it be true that it now takes 25 marks in Germany to buy a book that could formerly be acquired for 10 marks, then 100 marks will bring the agent just two-fifths as many books as before the war, and so involve only 40% as much labor and expense. His profit should apparently drop from \$6.00 to \$2.40.

But, in the second place, all his operations now cost more. How much more? For light, turn to French and English agents. They are found to have generally advanced their commissions to 10% from 6, that is 66 2/3%. This, then, added to \$2.40 makes \$4.00 or practically the figure in the table.

Again, it will be observed that a distinction is drawn between books antiquarian and otherwise. The former are exempt from the decree. The domestic rate here applies abroad, if the seller so desires. Here, too, the discount to the agent is lowered, and the gap between agents is the more glaring. It is but fair to

A. BEFORE APRIL 1, 1920.

	Domestic	Foreign		
		Ante Bellum	Oct. 1917	Sept. 1919
		1 M.=24¢	1 M.=12¢	1 M.=4¢
German LIST Price	M. 100=	\$24.00	\$12.00	\$4.00
Price to Agent	75=	18.00	9.00	3.00
Agent's Profit	M. 25=	\$6.00	\$3.00	\$1.00
German Agent's Rate	M. 1=	24¢	12¢	4¢
Other " "	M. 1=	18+6=24¢	9+6=15¢	3+6=9¢

B. AFTER APRIL 1, 1920

May 26: 1 M.=3 1/3¢

Publications in Print				Publications out of Print
G. L. P.	M. 100	M. (100+170)+20%=M. 324	= \$10.80	M. 100 = \$3.33
P. T. A.	75	75% of M. 270=	202.50= 6.75	90 = 3.00
A. P.	20%+M. 25		M. 121.50= \$4.05	M. 10 = \$0.33
G. A. R.	M. 1=		10.8¢	3 1/3¢
O. A. R.	M. 1=		6.75+4.05=10.8¢	3.00+4.05=7¢

Aug. 15-Oct. 15: 1 M.=1.6¢ (average)

Publications in Print				Publications out of Print
G. L. P.	M. 100	M. (100+170)+20%=M. 324	= \$ 5.18	M. 100 = \$1.60
P. T. A.	75	75% of M. 270=	202.50= 3.24	90 = 1.44
A. P.	20%+M. 25		M. 121.50= \$ 1.94	M. 10 = \$0.16
G. A. R.	M. 1=		5.2¢	1.6¢
O. A. R.	M. 1=		3.24+4.05=7.3¢	1.44+4.05=5.5¢

Oct. 15-Dec. 15: 1 M.=1.4¢ (average)

Publications in Print				Publications out of Print
G. L. P.	M. 100	M. (100+250)+10%=M. 385	= \$ 5.39	M. 100 = \$1.40
P. T. A.	75	75% of M. 350=	262.50= 3.68	90 = 1.26
A. P.	10%+M. 25		M. 122.50= \$ 1.71	M. 10 = \$0.14
G. A. R.	M. 1=		5.4¢	1.4¢
O. A. R.	M. 1=		3.68+4.05=7.7¢	1.26+4.05=5.3¢

add that the term "Antiquariat" is rather elastic in the hands of the right agent. One library that has done much importing the past six months finds that nearly a third of its bills fall in this category, and that its average price per domestic mark, accordingly, has been $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

The general conclusion to be drawn from this review is that a library loses money whenever it imports the books of one country thru an agency of another whose money has a higher exchange value. Thus, Italian books cost more if ordered from Paris, Scandinavian from London, Belgian from Holland, and German from any of these or New York, for the dollar is at the peak of international exchange. As long as this condition holds direct buying everywhere will remain profitable. No library should pay for 1921 periodicals in advance

more than $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents a shilling, 6 cents a French franc, 4 cents a lira, 14 cents a peseta, plus transportation, or 6 cents a mark, delivered at the door.

The present committee is specifically charged by the President with the duty of aiding the libraries in the difficult matter of importation. They propose, accordingly, not a Conference report merely, but a service. The present statement lays the foundation. Other brief ones will follow from time to time. Send in your problems. We shall try to solve them. The presence of two public librarians will insure attention to domestic trade as well and secure continuity of policy.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY,
ANNA G. HUBBARD,
PURD B. WRIGHT,

A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

The Valutazuschlag—An Explanation

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I have just received a letter (dated November 25, 1920) from Dr. Paul Schwenke, first director of the Prussian State Library, Berlin, and editor of the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, from which I venture to quote, in translation, the following interesting passages in regard to the German book trade:

"I realize that the 'Valutazuschlag' is not altogether agreeable to you; but there was no other way to prevent the exploitation of the supply of German books. Before the introduction of the 'Zuschlag,' and with it the control of the export trade, incredible quantities of books went to foreign countries for a mere bagatelle. In Holland, the storehouses of book dealers are simply stacked with copies of the German 'Konversationslexikons' and other big works, which were bought for a few gulden, and which we now must buy back at a high price, because new editions cannot be printed. In this manner a 'Konversationslexikon' which formerly cost about 200 marks and which the Dutch bought for not quite 10 gulden cannot be bought here for less than 2000 marks. It is true, that in the beginning the 'Zuschläge' were a bit too high, but they have been reduced very much—at the moment to 180 per cent for America—i. e., a book costing 20 marks is sold to America for 56 marks, which at the present rate of exchange equals 80 cents! It would be highly desirable

to have a firmly established rate of exchange for marks and dollars, and to make out the bills in dollars and cents—similar to the arrangement which is under consideration at present with the Scandinavian countries.

"It is, I regret to say, not to be expected that this rate of exchange would be adopted also in the sale of American books to Germany. Our budgets for the purchase of books have, it is true, been increased, in some cases even doubled, but that is hardly sufficient for the acquisition of German books, to say nothing of foreign books, as long as a five dollar book or journal costs as much as 400 marks. With the support of friends abroad and at home we hope, however, to reach a point where the most important works will be obtainable at least somewhere in Germany and made accessible thru the Bureau of Information, so that they can be made use of in every locality by means of an inter-library loan system."

Those of us who met Dr. Schwenke when he visited this country in 1912, or saw him in Leipzig at the International Book Fair of 1914, or in his splendid new quarters in what we used to know as the *Königliche Bibliothek*, Berlin, will be glad to have this word from one who impressed us all as a careful observer and a great organizer, a devoted friend of all librarians regardless of nationality, and whom we shall hope to be able to greet again in the near future.

THEODORE WESLEY KOCH.

Thrift

SOME REFERENCES PREPARED IN ANTICIPATION OF THRIFT WEEK, JANUARY 17-22

THE most complete list of works on Thrift is a thirty-five page bibliography entitled "Thrift and Savings: a selected bibliography" prepared by George L. Zook and distributed thru the Public Affairs Information Service, price \$1.85. This is supplemented by entries in later numbers of the *Bulletin of the Public Affairs Information Service*.

Librarians who wish shorter lists in preparation for Thrift Week will find the two following selected lists useful.

SOME BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS ON THRIFT

COMPILED BY LOUISE B. KRAUSE, librarian, H. M. Byllesby and Co., Chicago, and SUE M. WUCHTER, librarian, Continental and Commercial Bank, Chicago.

- American Bankers Association. Savings Bank Section. Encourage the establishment of school savings bank. New York: American Bankers Association, 5 Nassau Street, 1916. 32 p.
- Five practical plans for operating a school savings bank with forms, state laws and statistics. New York: American Bankers Association, 5 Nassau Street, 1916. 32 p.
- Thrift how to teach it how to encourage it. New York: American Bankers Association, 5 Nassau Street, 1916. 64 p.
- Compilation of leading addresses on thrift. Suggestive outlines for thrift talks, directions for conducting thrift campaigns and statistical information.
- Atwood, A. W. How to get ahead. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1917. 277 p.
- A popular treatment of individual and domestic economy and wise investments.
- Blakey, R. G., ed. New American thrift. *Annals of the American Academy*. V. 87, No. 176. Philadelphia: American Academy of Political and Social Science, 36th Street and Woodlawn Avenue, 1920. 248 p.
- Excellent papers on various phases of thrift by authorities. Contains bibliography.
- Brown, M. W. Development of thrift. New York: Macmillan, 1899. 222 p.
- The purpose of thrift and the various agencies for saving money.
- Carver, T. N. War thrift. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. New York: Oxford University Press, 1919. 68 p.
- The fundamental principles underlying the necessity for thrift in war; applicable also in peace.
- Chamberlain, A. H., and J. F. Thrift and conservation: how to teach it. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1919. 272 p. (Lippincott's Educational Guides.)
- Contains bibliography.
- Ely, R. T., and others. The foundations of national prosperity. New York: Macmillan, 1917. 378 p.
- Comprehensive exposition of the necessity for the conservation of human and natural resources in every stage of human progress.
- Farmer, L. A. B. C. of home saving. New York: Harper, 1916. 113 p.
- Handbook of practical suggestions for economy in the home.
- Fowler, N. C., Jr. How to save money. Chicago: McClurg, 1913. 287 p.
- A popular treatise valuable to those not familiar with financial operations, for its sound advice on the ways to save and invest money.
- Hall, Bolton. Thrift. New York: Huebsch, 1916. 247 p.
- Popular discourses on modern methods of using personal and social resources advantageously.
- Hamilton, J. H. Savings and savings institutions. New York: Macmillan, 1902. 436 p.
- A standard and comprehensive account of savings institutions in America.
- Jackson, B. B., and others. Thrift and success. New York: Century, 1919. 288 p.
- Suggestive and inspirational extracts for use in the elementary schools.
- Kemmerer, W. Postal savings. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1917. 176 p.
- Excellent and thoro account.
- Kimball, Ingalls. Thrift in France, its bearing upon reconstruction and what we can learn from it. New York: La France, 220 W. 42d Street, 1919. 16 p.
- Kirkpatrick, E. A. The use of money. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1915. 226 p.
- Very suggestive book for the training of children in the use of money.
- Kniffin, W. H. Savings bank and its practical work. 3rd ed. New York: Bankers Publishing Company, 1918. 551 p.
- MacGregor, T. D. Book of thrift. New York: Funk and Wagnalls, 1915. 349 p.
- Suggestive and practical chapters on the various aspects of the thrift movement.
- Marcossen, I. F. How to invest your savings. Philadelphia: Altemus Company, 1907. 120 p.
- Short chapters on the various kinds of available investments.
- Marden, O. S. Thrift. New York: Crowell, 1918. 92 p.
- A popular discourse on personal economy for young people.

Mead, E. E. *The careful investor*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1914. 289 p.

Good advice as to how to invest in stocks and bonds.

National Association of Corporation Schools. Report of Committee on profit sharing and allied thrift plans [at the] eighth annual convention, New York, May 31-June 4, 1920. H. M. Thurston, chairman. Room 834, 15th Street and Irving Place, New York. 1920. 55 p.

Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. Education Committee. *Thrift: a short text book for elementary schools of Philadelphia*. 1917. 15 p.

Compiled and presented to the schools of Philadelphia by group one of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association.

Pritchard, M. T., and Turkington, G. A. *Stories of thrift for young Americans*. New York: Scribner, 1915. 222 p.

Stories suited to children in the upper grades.

Schooling, William. *Value for money: the influence of wise spending on national prosperity*. 2d ed. New York: Putnam, 1920. 159 p.

Smiles, Samuel. *Thrift*. New York: Harper, 1875. 404 p.

A very suggestive book concerning the importance and necessity of personal economy and savings institutions.

Straus, S. W. *History of the thrift movement in America*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1920. 256 p. (Lippincott's Thrift Text ser.)

Taber, C. W. *Business of the household*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1918. 438 p.

Treats the financial problems of the home, budgets, standards of expenditures, accounts and investments.

Withers, Hartley. *Poverty and waste*. New York: Dutton, 1916. 180 p.

An excellent exposition of the economic principles underlying personal and public economy.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

National Education Association. *Thrift: a bibliography*. Washington. National Education Association, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. 1917. 87 p. 25 c.

Russell Sage Foundation Library. *Thrift and savings: a selected bibliography*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation Library, 130 E. 22d Street, 1919. 4 p. 5 c.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS ON THRIFT—A SELECTED LIST

PREPARED BY JESSIE M. WOODFORD

Head of the Documents Division of the Chicago Public Library

THE items on this list are classed under the following heads:

- General
- Personal
- Family budgets
- Education

GENERAL WORKS

U. S. War Loan Organization. Savings Division. *Avenues to affluence*. 1919. 22 p. Mimeograph sheets.

A series of friendly personal talks by the government to the young men and women of the nation, the purpose of which is to show the duties and opportunities which confront young citizens starting out in life.

——— *Thrift Leaflets*, Nos. 1-20.

A series of leaflets, all popular phases of subjects including clothing, fire, family budgets, savings, labor saving methods in home, lighting, food.

Contents: 1. Is thrift worth while, Mr. American? 2. Seven steps toward saving. 3. Wise spending saves. 4. Saving time and money by simple house-cleaning. 5. Saving labor and materials by easier laundry methods. 6. How to remove stains. 7. Take care of your clothing. 8. Saving materials and money by special cleaning. 9. Thrift in lighting. 10. Thrift in the choice, use and care of kitchen utensils. 11. Thrift in the use of fuel for cooking. 12. Saving fuel in heating. 13. Saving food by proper care. 14. Inexpensive ways of keeping food cool. 15. How shall we choose our food? 16. The weekly market basket. 17. Thrift on the farm. 18. Business methods for the home. 19. Teaching thrift to children. 20. Thrift standards for boys and girls.

Withers, Hartley. *The need for saving in peace*

time. 1919. 32 p. (Great Britain. National War Savings Committee. National Economy. Serial No. 1.)

A timely and popular abridgement of the author's book, "Poverty and waste," 1914. It emphasizes the present need of intelligent thrift and the consumer's responsibility. Good for debates.

PERSONAL THRIFT

U. S. Department of Agriculture. Selection and care of clothing. 1919. 32 p. (*Farmers' Bulletin* 1089.)

Thrift suggestions for wise buying, freshening, and remaking, and care of garments.

FAMILY BUDGETS

U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Tentative quantity and cost budget necessary to maintain a family of five in Washington, D. C., at a level of health and decency. 1919. 75 p. Contains helpful suggestions as to budget making.

U. S. War Loan Organization. Savings Division. *How other people get ahead*, by F. J. Haskins. 1919. 16 p.

A brief plea for individual and family budgets with blank forms for monthly expense accounts and a summary for the year.

EDUCATION

U. S. War Loan Organization. Savings Division. *Ten lessons in thrift*. 2d ed. 1919. 19 p.

"The lessons develop fundamental principles of saving money and its social and industrial importance, also the broader subject of thrift and its application to the

whole range of personal and community life. For women's clubs or special courses. Reading lists for adults and children."

Outline of projects which promote thrift and industry in the lives of boys and girls. 1919. 6 p. Mimeograph sheets, "For use by classroom teachers, club leaders, and supervisors of boys and girls who can earn and save money without interference with the normal activities of child life and development."

Fifteen lessons in thrift. 1919. 32 p.

Lesson prepared for young people from 14 to 20 years of age, to be used in schools or special classes. They emphasize the four aspects of thrift—earning, saving, investing and spending.

Outline of lessons to teach thrift in normal schools for teachers. 1919. 22 p. Outlines of thrift lessons in geography and English history.

Outline suggested for teaching thrift in elementary schools. 1919. 23 p. Grades 1 to 8 covered, outline arranged under headings: 1. Purpose; 2. Discussion; 3. Conclusions; 4. Ad-

ditional thrift lessons; 5. Poems and stories, or, reading; 6. Problems.

Thrift-day program for use in elementary and high schools. 1920. 46 p.

Three programs for primary, upper grades, and high schools; with a play or tableau for each and recitations and declamations intended to interest boys and girls in practice of thrift.

THRIFT PLAYS

Dunlap, Henrietta F. The handmaid; a masque. (In U. S. War Loan Organization. Thrift day program. p. 20-24.)

Twelve characters (and groups of children), Grammar grades.

Ethel and the stamp. (In U. S. War Loan Organization. Thrift day program. p. 9-11.)

Four characters. Primary grades.

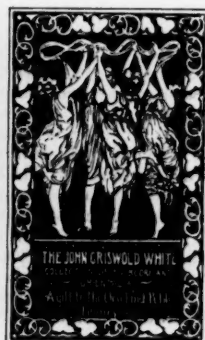
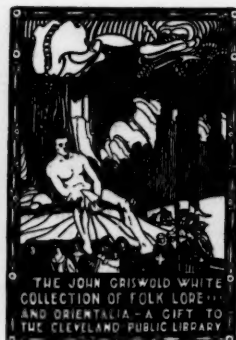
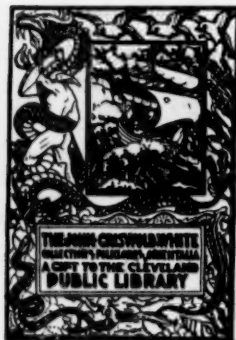
U. S. War Loan Organization. Savings Division. When "Thrift" comes in at the door, by K. W. Hinks and K. Wicker. 1919. 5 p. Mimeograph sheets.

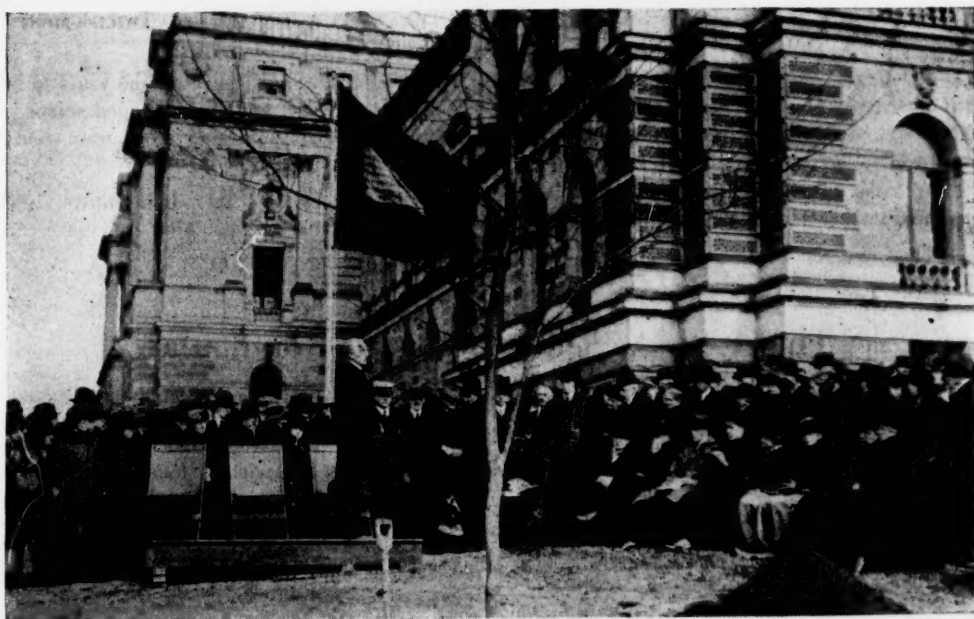
"A simple pantomime for schools" with eleven characters and a procession of boys and girls.



THE Cleveland Public Library is glad to exchange with individuals, libraries or other institutions the book-plates used in the John G. White Collection of folklore and Orientalia and the memorial camp library book-plate used in the campaign in Cleveland after the death of

William Howard Brett. These book-plates, as will be seen from the accompanying illustrations (which show eight of the twelve forming the set), are not mere book labels but are of real interest as book-plates. The Brett memorial plate is shown on page 16.





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Memorial Tree at the Library of Congress

THE staff of the Library of Congress (and others interested) gathered on the south side of the Library building at eleven o'clock on the morning of December 7, to plant a Memorial Tree (a Japanese elm) in honor of four of their associates who lost their lives in military service during the war, the four being: Corporal Charles Chambers (312th machine-gun battalion), First Lieutenant Edward Comegys (11th Aero squadron), Corporal Frank Dunkin (54th U. S. Infantry) and Corporal John Wheeler (U. S. Signal Corps).

Librarian Putnam presided at the exercises, and the Superintendent of the Building and Grounds supervised the planting. In addition to remarks by the Librarian, there were appropriate addresses by Representative Kahn, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, by Col. Lester Jones (Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey) first Commander of the American Legion, and by Captain Garland Powell, of Cumberland, Md., who commanded the 22d Aero squadron in which Lieut. Comegys first served.

A section of the Marine Band furnished appropriate music, and a group of airplanes from Bolling Field circled overhead during the remarks of Captain Powell.

The Library's service flag, displayed at the

exercises, shows ninety-five stars, of which it was noted that eighty-nine represented the number of Library employees who had "enlisted" out of two hundred and fifteen men on the Librarian's rolls.

Dr. Putnam told of the service given by each of the men in whose honor the tree was planted and in conclusion pointed out the peculiar appropriateness of this memorial:

"That there should be a memorial of them here is most fitting; and of all forms of memorial a tree is the most symbolic. It is a *living* thing. It is *unselfish*: the elements that it draws to itself—warmth of the sun, moisture of earth and air—it gives forth again in beauty and in protection. We plant it, not to bury it, but to enlarge its life and opportunity. It is to *grow*: in stature, in vigor, in beauty, in service. It is to *endure*: not merely in its own generation, but in the later generations which will be its offspring.

"So the memory which it holds for us: the memory of these four men, but also—as they themselves would wish—of the cause which they served. It should be with us a living thing, a growing thing. It should have within it a power to serve. It should refresh and invigorate us in times of peace; it should steady us, and give us faith, in times of stress. And it should *endure*:

to the lasting profit of the community we serve and of that everlasting cause which, though wars may cease, will always, in some form, require of us the sacrifice of self.

"For these four men the great problem of duty has been solved finally, completely:

—"They laid the world away; poured out the rich,

Sweet wine of youth; gave up the years to be
Of work and joy, and that unhopd serene
Which men call age; and those who would
have been

Their sons, they gave, their immortality.
Bid us remember in what hour they gave
All that mankind may give
That we might live."

The A. L. A. Sends Books to Roumania

THE Executive Board of the American Library Association recently sent to the Queen of Roumania a gift of three hundred books for the use of her people. The request from the Queen, which may be of interest to librarians and others here, follows:

"MAISON DE S. M. LA REINE,
"BUCHAREST, ROUMANIA.

"The Carnegie Library Association,
"New York, N. Y.

"Gentlemen: I have been informed by the Roumanian Commission of the American Red Cross that the Carnegie Library Association is prepared to furnish English books to localities or societies unable to secure them in any other way and that your Society is desirous of extending its educational aid in this way wherever need for this aid is found to exist.

"Since the close of the European war, there has been a great interest manifested in Roumania in the study of English. The English language is now being taught in the public schools thruout the country, as it is felt and believed that the knowledge of English will be of vast value to the people of Roumania, not only commercially but socially, because of the closer bonds of friendship that now exist between Roumania on the one hand and the United States of America and England on the other. Prior to the war, the study of English was confined largely to the upper classes of society, as the language was not taught generally thruout the schools, and it was only those of means who were able to find the opportunity to study the language. Now, however, the desire of the Roumanian Government is that the Roumanian people as a whole should acquire an accurate knowledge of English at the same time that they are instructed in their native tongue.

"The study of English being a new departure here, we lack the books and writings in English that are so necessary to the acquisition of a knowledge of the language. Should we attend upon the demand for English literature that would only come after the Roumanian people

had acquired a knowledge of and an acquaintanceship with the English language, I fear that the growth of knowledge and interest in the language would be seriously handicapped. Certainly, interest in the language would be much stimulated by the access to interesting and instructive books in English. Our national problems are so many and so great that the Government itself is not able to devote the energy and endeavor to this work that is needed. I realize and appreciate the tremendous advantages and benefits that will accrue to the Roumanian people from the knowledge of English and by an acquaintanceship with American and English authors and I want to do all that I can personally to avail my people of this help. Therefore, I am sending the request to you that you do all in keeping with your regulations to supply the wants of Roumania in this line. Books of story, travel, history and similarly interesting subjects written in simple English and varied selection of primary text books would best meet the needs of the country. The amount sent by you would depend entirely on your resources, as English books can be used here in very large quantities.

"I trust that you will carefully consider this petition and that you will advise me at an early moment just what you can do to fill this demand. In the event that you are not in position to furnish books as requested, I would greatly appreciate your delivering this letter to the proper person or society in America and informing me what has been done.

"MARIE, *Queen of Roumania.*"

WANTED

The Engineering Societies Library is anxious to obtain one or two copies of the "Manuel du Répertoire Bibliographique Universel," Brussels; Institut International de Bibliographie. Anyone having a copy for sale or knowing where one can be found, will please communicate with the Director of the Library, 29 West 39th St., New York.

The Launching of the Ala

THE ALA, the ship which on the invitation of the Emergency Fleet Corporation was named by the American Library Association, was launched on December 18th from the shipyards on Bristol on the Delaware River. The christening ceremony was, at the request of President Tyler, performed by Shirley Putnam, editor and manager of the *Greenwich Press*, and daughter of Herbert Putnam, librarian of Con-



THE ALA AND HER SPONSOR, SHIRLEY PUTNAM
gress. In a letter to Miss Tyler, Miss Putnam tells of the ceremony:

"... By 8:30 Miss Lawton (of the Shipping Board), Mr. W. W. Hardwick (staff assistant), and I were being met in the shipbuilders' colony, Harriman, in Bristol, by Mr. Robertson, superintendent of the shipyard, which belongs to the Merchants' Shipbuilding Corporation.

"In a moment we are on the docks. Twelve great nests of iron girders, like a Pennell etching, piled against the sky. Workmen and wives are hurrying thru the cold to the base of a platform. Mr. Hardwick takes my arm, we mount steps all red white and blue along the balustrade, like a July Fourth Oration stand. At the top there waits the camera man (not a movie 'operator').

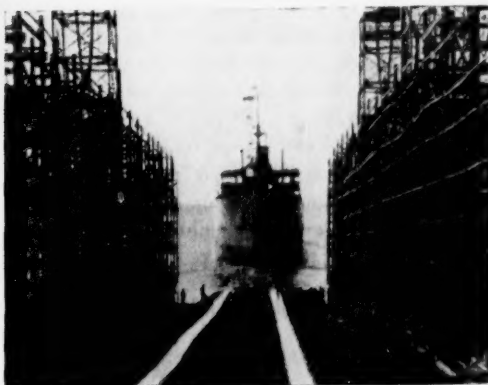
"But best of all, there is someone in an A. L. A. uniform grasping my hand, Miss Graffen, supervisor of the Delaware District, and Mr. Franklin Price of the Philadelphia Public Library, and a very dignified junior Price, aged about seven. (Having been so long out of the service, I thought it better not to wear my uniform, except the pin, which I showed to all the shipping people).

"I then become aware that the platform is at the foot of a silver precipice which curves outwards towards the sky. Against the sky hangs the anxious face of a sailor, and from his hand dangles a gorgeous rope of red, white and blue satin ribbon.

"Now someone is placing the object at the end of the rope in my hand—a quart bottle, cased in complete steel and swaddled in more red, white and blue ribbon. Moët and Chandon, Veuve Cliquot, California? No one could tell, except that it had been stored years ago, with forty-nine others.

"A Scotchman, Mr. Wilson, works manager, is my 'starter.'

"'Hold it this way, in yourr two hands. Hit harrd; most of the ladies arr so timid they don't brreak the bott'l. And don't forrget to speak when you hit.'



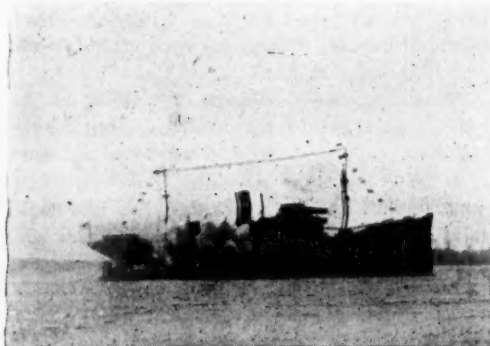
TAKING THE WATER

"More pictures,—holding bottle as if at the bat,—holding a sheaf of wonderful pink roses, and trying to make the 'ALA' on the ribbon read right side up.

"Then a sawing that has been going on below us suddenly ceases.

"'Ready!' says Mr. Wilson; 'Quick, she'll go fast!'

"Crash—'I christen thee "ALA"! It's done in a second. I have hit the steel prow such a clip that I fully expect to see the hull spinning seaward. The 'amber liquid' blinds me, everyone laughs,—I try to watch the sailor hauling up the fragments. And there is still the sharp edged precipice, only a foot away, moving waterward with a measured glide. No hitch, no sound, only the great hull is drawn magically down the ways towards the water. She takes it buoyantly, the pennants catch the breeze, and the sun flashes on the silver side.



"OUR 9000-TON CARGO SHIP THE ALA"

"So our 9000 ton cargo ship ALA, very high in the water, makes her first step in the world, looks up the river, then swings her nose curiously towards the further shore. She may sail for the Far East, or South America or the Pacific Coast, they tell me, like any of her thirty-eight twin predecessors.

"That was the end except for hankshakes, and wishings that we might go on the trial trip some time in January. They tell me Mr. Price was talking of an ALA emblem of some sort for the saloon. Incidentally, I was assured that every ship, including this last, had been equipped with a fine library, even before leaving the yards.

"I wish to send you and the Association my heartfelt thanks for having offered me the thrill of this unusual adventure. I was so sorry that

you and other officials should not have been there to give the ship your blessing."

THOMAS VINCENT'S "CHRIST'S CERTAIN . . . APPEARANCE . . ."

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

There has come to us from Massachusetts "Christ's/ Certain and Sudden/ Appearance/ to/ Judgment./ By Thomas Vincent,/ sometime Minister of Maudlin's/ Milk-Street, London/ Heb. X. 37./ For yet a little while, and he that shall come, will come"—the rest of the title page is torn away; as are the few pages that evidently followed p. 264. The little book measures $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Evans says that Benjamin Franklin published this book at Philadelphia in 1740, but gives no descriptive details.

The Boston Athaeum catalog gives a 12 mo. edition published at Greenfield; and the British Museum lists two other 12 mo. editions, English and Scotch.

I should like very much to know whether any other library has this little $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ edition and whether this is the one which was printed by Benjamin Franklin.

ASA DON DICKINSON, Librarian.
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia.

HALF PRICE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

In reply to inquiries regarding half-price subscription rates for the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Beginning with January 1, 1921, half rates (\$2.50 instead of \$5.00) apply to:

- (a) Copies ordered for any library having an income of \$3000 or less;
- (b) Copies for any librarian or assistant having a salary of \$1500 or less; and
- (c) All duplicate copies, whether for use of trustees or staff.

TO CONTRIBUTORS

Notices intended for publication in the LIBRARY JOURNAL should reach this office not later than ten days before the date of publication; except brief notices intended for the Library Opportunities department which may be sent so as to arrive five days before the publication-date.

Typewritten copy should be double-spaced and indistinct carbons should not be sent.

One of the best known men recently to be appointed to a library post is Charles Ponzi, the quick-rich schemer, who is librarian of the county prison at Plymouth, Mass.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JANUARY 1, 1921



THE library year 1920 was not a happy one, for the library profession suffered as did all others from the aftermath of war. The American Library Association held a special meeting, the only one in its history, at the mid-winter gatherings at Chicago, preceding the well attended conference at Colorado Springs in June, and at both constitutional revision and the Enlarged Program were the chief subjects of discussion and difference. At the Atlantic City meeting and during Library Week at Lake Placid, the latter an especially happy event, informal gatherings of A. L. A. members continued discussions of the Enlarged Program, and at the latter, Mr. Carr's paper proved a storm center for rumblings which have perhaps helped to clear the air. The post card protest from over a thousand members in the spring embarrassed the work of the Enlarged Program Committee, which, at the close of the half year, turned over its work to the Executive Board. Constitutional revision was a good deal confused at both A. L. A. meetings, and President Tyler, the third woman president, whose guiding purpose is to reconcile differences and promote harmony, is already taking wise steps toward further reorganization, which will come to the front at the next Conference to be held at Swampscott near Boston, June twenty-first to twenty-seventh. The money appeal for the Enlarged Program, with these differences and public apathy both in the way, failed of success, but the A. L. A. is not in the plight of the Inter-church Federation with a serious deficit to meet, and the balance of about seventy thousand dollars on the credit side will be put to good purpose. While the rainbow hopes for a two million dollar fund for peace work have been sorely disappointed, yet the A. L. A. has the right to rejoice in what it has accomplished during the war and what it may hope to accomplish with the development of peace. Happily, much of the war work of the A. L. A. will be continued by the government itself, as in the Army and Navy and health services. The successful launching of the good ship Ala is a happy augury for the future.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
D E S P I T E these discouragements at home, America has been doing great things

abroad in the library field. It has completed a fund of two million francs toward the rebuilding of the library of the University of Louvain, and its contribution of books is already about 25,000 volumes, well selected in correlation with the gifts from England. Unfortunately, there were no American representatives at Brussels for the twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of the International Institute of Bibliography, which was the chief continental event of the year, but the filing of the twelve millionth card in its repertory was gratifying evidence that, thanks largely to Brand Whitlock, German ruthlessness had not destroyed this valuable collection. The American Library at Paris, one of the most important survivals from A. L. A. work in the war, has started on its permanent career, with Mr. William N. C. Carlton at its head, and with good outlook as a radiating center for American influence in the library development of all Europe. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has sent important libraries of economic and kindred literature to several European and also to most South American capitals. The American Institute of International Education, which the Endowment supports, will probably send a trained librarian and a skilled children's librarian to do supervisory work in the devastated region of Belgium, while Miss Anne Morgan's committee has already organized several children's libraries, under Miss Jessie Carson's direction, in the devastated provinces of France. An Anglo-American committee is planning to make donations of books to promote library development on the Continent. Among the new countries, Czecho-Slovakia has taken an almost startling leap in developing, at least on paper, a complete library system, including what is practically a library commission, a library school, a systematized scheme for public libraries with standardized cataloging statistics and reports, and national bibliographies. Our English brethren held their annual meeting at Norwich in September, but little has been heard from other European library organizations, and nothing whatever from Germany or Russia.

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O N E of the chief difficulties of the year has been the diminution in library personnel

because of low salaries, the competing demands for librarians in special fields and the diversion of trained helpers to other callings. The Library Workers Association was organized to deal with the question of employment, and not in rivalry with the A. L. A. There has been a general movement to obtain increased funds for salaries, with at least partial success, and at Washington the Reclassification Commission has been taking steps toward standardization, which, it is hoped, will bear fruit in adequate salaries for government librarians. New York and Brooklyn have been crippled by city appropriations, but a substantial increase was obtained in the fall which will permit assistants to be started at somewhat over a thousand dollars per year, New York accepting the city schedule, which has some serious inequalities, and Brooklyn rearranging its schedule so as to resume the practice of a yearly increase of \$60 within as well as between grades. There is already in sight a general decrease in wages as the high cost of living decreases, but library assistants have been so flagrantly underpaid that it is to be hoped that the new standards may be fully maintained. Under recent conditions, many libraries have had only two-thirds of their usual complement and have been obliged to face the closing of branches, while at Dayton there was danger that the Library might have to be closed for some months—a danger happily averted, under pressure from the body of citizenry, by adequate municipal appropriations.

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IN changes of library personnel, a curious chain of circumstances occurred as the result of William N. C. Carlton's resignation from the Newberry Library to become the associate of George D. Smith, foremost as a book bidder. The sudden death of Mr. Smith soon after caused Mr. Carlton to associate himself with the A. L. A. Enlarged Program work and later to become the head of the American Library in Paris. George B. Utley resigned the secretaryship of the A. L. A. to become Mr. Carlton's successor, and Carl H. Milam was marked by his distinguished services as a war executive to be Mr. Utley's successor. Princeton University paid high honor to Professor E. C. Richardson in making him director, with leave to devote himself for half of each year to special library and bibliographical work, and his administrative position as librarian was filled by the transfer of James T. Gerould from the University of Minnesota, where Ina Ten Eyck Firkins as acting librarian takes up his work. At the Queens Borough Public Library, the third library system

of Greater New York, John C. Atwater, assistant principal of a local high school, was made director early in the year, Miss Otis being supervisor of branches. Changes have been especially many in the library school field, where Sarah C. N. Bogle left the directorship of the Carnegie Library School at Pittsburgh to become assistant A. L. A. secretary with Mr. Milam, and was succeeded by Nina C. Brotherton; Frank K. Walter who had left Albany to become research librarian for the General Motors Co. of Detroit, was succeeded by Edna M. Sanderson. A third change in library school personnel was the appointment of Elizabeth G. Thorne as vice-director of the Syracuse University Library School, and Adelaide R. Hasse became director of the new School for Business Librarians at Washington. Dorsey W. Hyde after his service with the Packard Motor Car Co., becomes assistant manager of the newly created Civic Development Department of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, his former place as municipal reference librarian in New York being filled by Rebecca B. Rankin. It is gratifying to note that the League of Nations Library at Geneva will be administered by Americans, Florence Wilson as librarian and Helen Rex Keller as assistant librarian. There were incidental changes in other posts which are quite beyond possibility of chronicle.

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DEATH laid a heavy hand on the library profession in 1920. Mary F. Isom crowned her successful career at Portland, Ore., after her war service by heroic fight against fatal disease. Agnes Van Valkenburg, associated with Miss Plummer in the Library School of the New York Public Library, passed away after brief service in Michigan. The death of Mrs. Ida A. Kidder, beloved of all her students at the Oregon Agricultural College Library, was a distinct loss to that institution. Charles Mc Lenegan, librarian at Milwaukee, died at his post and was succeeded by Matthew S. Dudgeon. Dr. Thomas M. Owen, an archivist rather than a librarian, became, nevertheless, the central library authority for Alabama, where his death left a serious gap. John C. Sickley, for thirty-eight years librarian at Poughkeepsie, will be missed, especially in the New York State Library Association. Richard Bliss, for thirty years librarian of the Redwood Library at Newport, also passed away. A promising younger man was lost to the profession in the death of Charles A. Flagg at Bangor, Me., from sleeping sickness. These are among the prominent losses which the profession mourns.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION COMMITTEES FOR 1920-1921

THE following are the names of chairmen of committees appointed to date:

Committee to Assist in Revision of Adams' Manual of Historical Literature, A. H. Shearer.

Committee on Bookbinding, Gertrude Stiles.

Committee on Book Buying, M. L. Raney.

Committee on Cataloging, William W. Bishop.

Committee on Civil Service Relations, W. D. Johnston.

Decimal Classification Advisory Committee, C. W. Andrews.

Committee on Education, Harriet A. Wood.

Committee on Federal and State Relations, J. I. Wyer, Jr.

Committee on Finance, George B. Utley.

Committee of Five on Library Service, Arthur E. Bostwick.

Committee on Foreign Born, Mrs. E. E. Ledbetter.

Committee on International Relations, Herbert Putnam.

Committee on Legislation, W. F. Yust.

Committee on Library Administration, F. F. Hopper.

Committee on Library Work in Hospitals and Charitable and Correction Institutions, Miriam E. Carey.

Committee on Library Training, Malcolm G. Wyer.

Committee on Membership, Gratia A. Countryman.

Committee on Preparation of a Bibliography of Humanistic Literature, William W. Bishop.

Committee on Program, Alice S. Tyler.

Committee on Public Documents, H. H. B. Meyer.

Committee on Reciprocal Relations with Other National Organizations, Mary Eileen Ahern.

Committee on Sponsorship for Knowledge, Charles F. D. Belden.

Committee on Standardization of Libraries, P. L. Windsor.

Committee on Travel, F. W. Faxon.

Committee on Union List of Serials, C. W. Andrews.

Committee on Ventilation and Lighting of Public Library Buildings, S. H. Ranck.

Committee on Work with the Blind, Mabel R. Gillis.

THE MIDWINTER MEETING

The midwinter meeting was held in Chicago,

December 27-29 with headquarters at the Hotel LaSalle.

Two hundred and thirty-eight registered. The majority were from nearby localities, few of the leading librarians from a distance being present.

At the first meeting of the Council, a joint session with the League of Library Commissions, public library revenues were discussed. Samuel H. Ranck of Grand Rapids opened the subject by giving a clear and concise presentation of existing conditions and some of the remedies. He was followed by Judge Ora L. Wildermuth of Gary, Ind., who spoke of state laws governing the establishment and control of libraries, and drew attention particularly to laws of Iowa and Indiana which contain practically the same features, and which in the case of Iowa has been declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional while in Indiana the Court has decided in favor of the library.

General discussion brought out the opinion from librarians and trustees that, while it is desirable that library budgets should be prepared and controlled by library trustees, still there is no royal road to a perfect library law applicable to all states owing to different local conditions.

At the second (open) Council meeting Henry N. Sanborn, of Bridgeport, Conn., read an interesting paper on a constitution suited to the needs of the Association. (Mr. Sanborn's paper will be given in our January 15th number.)

The discussion of the subject brought out many divergent opinions, but the suggestion that the Association might well consider seriously the possibility of having a constitution of only two or three short paragraphs received much support.

Action upon amendments of the Constitution will come up at the next annual meeting.

At a meeting of the Executive Board it was decided to hold the annual conference at Swampscott, Mass., with headquarters at the New Ocean House.

The Board adopted the final report of the Committee on Enlarged Program, to the effect that receipts from the "Books for Everybody" Campaign are fifty-one thousand dollars in cash and twenty-one thousand in pledges. Any additional receipts will be deposited in this same fund.

At an open meeting of the Publishing Board at which about thirty were present it was arranged to reduce the deficit on the *Booklist*:

and the publication of several important items was authorized, the principal of which is a second supplement to the A. L. A. Catalog, the first supplement to which, covering the years 1904-1911, was published in 1912.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON WORK WITH CHILDREN AND WORK WITH SCHOOLS

Martha C. Pritchard, chairman of the School Libraries Section and Alice I. Hazeltine, chairman of the Children's Librarians Section have appointed a joint committee to co-operate in the work of the Enlarged Program with the especial needs and interests of work with children and work with schools in mind. Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of the Children's Department of the Brooklyn Public Library is chairman of the Committee. Effie L. Power, director of Work with Children, Cleveland Public Library and Elisabeth Knapp, chief of the Children's Department of the Detroit Public Library represent the Children's Librarians Section. Sabra Vought, supervisor of School Libraries in New York State and Mary Richardson, Librarian of the Geneseo Normal School are the members from the School Libraries Section.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB ROUND TABLE DISCUSSIONS

THE December meeting of the Club, held at the Chicago Public Library on the tenth, was planned in response to numerous requests for an opportunity for those librarians with similar problems to meet, to discuss policies, and to exchange ideas.

Louise Ayers of the R. H. Donnelley Corporation, in charge of plans, grouped the general subjects for discussion under the following leaders: Administration, William S. Merrill of the Newberry Library; circulation, Ida F. Wright of Evanston; work with teachers and schools, high schools, Charlotte Hartman, grade schools, Adah Whitcomb, both of Chicago Public Library; reference and special libraries, Christian Bey of the John Crerar Library; business libraries, G. A. Deveneau of the R. H. Donnelley Corporation; cataloging and classification, J. C. M. Hanson of Chicago University Library.

At the short business session preceeding the discussion, George B. Utley, chairman of a committee to investigate the possibilities of a plan to further the publicity of libraries in the Chicago district, made a tentative report of progress. The committee has in mind the preparation of a leaflet giving the salient features of the Libraries of Chicago. Thru a wide distribution of this leaflet people may be acquainted with the library resources available for their use.

VIRGINIA SAVAGE, *Secretary.*

SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARIANS CONFERENCE

A CONFERENCE of librarians of the southeastern states was held at the Signal Mountain Hotel in Chattanooga, November 12-13. Representatives came from Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia. The conference was planned for a consideration of special problems of southern library development and the various papers served as a basis for general discussions. C. Seymour Thompson, of Savannah, presented a sketch of present library conditions in the Southeast; a working plan for library extension, bringing out the value of a state extension department, was discussed by Mary B. Palmer of the North Carolina Library Commission. A question of keen interest was that of library service to negroes which was opened by Ruth Barker of the Cassitt Library of Memphis. J. R. Rutland, of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, in his talk on the public schools and public libraries brought forth, as his conclusion, that a strong county library system is the only sort which will ever be able to give adequate library service to public schools. Lloyd Josselyn, of Birmingham, Alabama, gave a convincing statement of the value of interesting business men through a strong technical and industrial department, prefacing his discussion with the information that the appropriation of the Birmingham Public Library had been increased 56 per cent this year. The growing demand for trained library workers and the need of every librarian recruiting for the service, was presented by Joseph F. Marron of Jacksonville, Florida, and continued from the standpoint of a school librarian by Charles H. Stone, of the Peabody College for Teachers, of Nashville. Plans for interesting college and high school students in the library profession were discussed. A delightful round table on recent books was conducted by Marilla Waite Freeman, of the Goodwyn Institute, Memphis. Tribute was paid to the memory of Dr. Thomas M. Owen of Alabama for his service to the library cause of the South. Guests from the outside were Sarah C. N. Bogle who brought a message from President Tyler, and spoke of problems confronting librarians, Mary E. Ahern, who added interest to a great many discussions by her ready wit and wide experience, and Franklin K. Mathiews, of the Boy Scout Organization, who dwelt on the co-operation between librarians and book sellers. An unexpected number on the program was a spirited defense of trustees by John Mahoney, chairman of the Board of the Chattanooga Public Library,

in reply to remarks concerning the indifferent trustee. The conference was ready at the close to vote Mr. Mahoney and the Chattanooga Board a model board of trustees. Interesting exhibits collected by Miss Dunlap of the Chattanooga Library were on display.

The social features were a luncheon given by the Chattanooga Library at the Knights of Columbus Club House, followed by an auto drive to the many points of beauty and historic interest in and near Chattanooga. The Signal Mountain Hotel proved to be an ideal place for a conference. Situated on the top of Signal Mountain, with wonderful views in every direction, the place in itself was an inspiration and not the least valuable discussions were those which took place on the trails thru the woods and around the blazing log fires of the hotel lobby. The committee in charge of the meeting consisted of the presidents of the seven state library associations, with Mary U. Rothrock of the Lawson McGhee Library of Knoxville, Tennessee as chairman and Charlotte Templeton of the Georgia Library Commission acting as secretary.

CHARLOTTE TEMPLETON,
Secretary for the Conference.

DISTRICT MEETINGS IN VERMONT

IN view of the fact that the usual fall meeting of the Vermont Library Association gave place this year to the all-New England meeting at the Isles of Shoals, more than usual emphasis is being placed on the district meetings. In the assignment of districts for this year, valleys and railroad lines were considered rather than county boundaries as formerly, a procedure which already appears to be justified by results.

To date, successful meetings have been held in three of the seven districts. The series opened on November 4th with a meeting at Fair Haven in charge of Mrs. H. S. Moses of Bennington, with an attendance of eleven. The topic, "Library Trustees—What They Expect of the Library—What the Library Wishes from Them," was discussed by Fanny B. Fletcher of Proctorsville; Mrs. Farnham of Poultney led the discussion on ways of reaching distant patrons, and "How I Select my Books," was told by Mary K. Norton of Proctor. "Worth-while Books of the Year," "Work with Foreigners," and "Methods of Increasing Circulation," were among the topics for general discussion, which was spirited.

The meeting at Bethel on November 5th, in charge of Desier C. Moulton of Randolph, was attended by nineteen librarians and trustees representing ten different libraries in Orange,

Washington and Windsor counties. Ways of reaching distant patrons, were discussed by Rev. L. I. Holmay of Barnard and Mary E. Whitney of Royalton; "Library Goals for 1921," by Rev. J. W. Miller of Bethel; "The Trustee and the Library," H. E. Luce of Pomfret; "Classification of European War Books," Helen M. Richards; "How We Can Observe Children's Book Week," Ruth L. Brown; "What Magazines to Buy and How to Use Them," Ruth Parker of Barre and Annie Barber of Montpelier; and "Worth-while Books of the Year," Evelyn S. Lease of Montpelier. Discussions were informal and much interest was shown.

November 18th saw the third meeting of the series in the Bixby Library at Vergennes, under the direction of Bertha Wood of the Middlebury College library. The registered attendance was twenty-one and several others came for a part of the session. Thomas Bradlee of the State Agricultural College spoke on "Library Co-operation with County Agents," Superintendent W. L. Coggins of Vergennes on "The Library and the School," Elizabeth Rogers of Burlington discussed the selection and use of magazines, and Helen M. Richards of the Commission staff outlined "Some Library Goals for 1921." Informal discussion followed on methods of reaching distant patrons, classification of European War books, Children's Book Week, and the books of the year.

RUTH L. BROWN, *Commission Secretary.*

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Missouri Library Association held its twentieth annual conference at the St. Louis Public Library, October 27-29, 1920, with an attendance of 149.

The meeting was opened by Harold L. Wheeler, the president. A telegram of greeting from the Kansas Association in reply to a letter of greeting on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of both associations, was read, in which approval was expressed of occasional joint meetings of the associations of several of the mid-west states. Jesse Cunningham explained that he had talked and corresponded with various librarians of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and neighboring states in regard to the possibility of such joint meetings. It was voted that the president appoint Mr. Cunningham a committee to represent the Missouri Association in making arrangements for such a meeting as soon as expedient.

The President pointed out the importance of every library worker joining the A. L. A. and the state Association, and made a very urgent appeal for such co-operation on the part of every one present.

Paul W. Brown, editor of *America at Work* spoke on undigested statistics, pointing out that statistics must be vitalized with the facts that lie behind them if they are to have meaning or value.

Henry O. Severance told of the possibilities of American library extension work in Europe, mentioning the appeals for aid and guidance that the A. L. A. has received from France, from Czecho-Slovakia and elsewhere, and the inability to meet these appeals adequately.

Irving R. Bundy, of the State Commission, described the operation of county libraries, and how they would affect Missouri and the existing libraries. Mr. Wright, for the Committee to Prepare a Revised Bill, outlined the bill as drawn, and its various features were discussed. Mr. Wheeler suggested that the most important point to be considered was not so much the features of a bill, as the practical measures toward insuring its passage, and urged active publicity with the object of actively interesting members of the legislature. He summarized the steps that had already been taken, resulting in the active co-operation of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the State Teachers' Association, and other organizations, and suggested that certain other organizations would doubtless be glad to lend their help in the legislature.

Margery Doud, of the St. Louis Public Library, read a paper on "Recent Worth While Books," mentioning cleverly some of the best recent books in all fields and dwelling especially on current fiction.

Then followed a round table discussion of "Everybody's Problems," led by Inez Benedict of the State Commission. Some of the questions asked and discussed were the extent to which small libraries should invest in business and in technical books, the effect of standardization and certification of librarians in Missouri, and the desirability of the duplicate pay shelf in very small libraries.

A very practical talk, and one that was followed with close interest was that on the principles of book binding and repairing, by Mary E. Wheelock of the St. Louis library. Miss Wheelock's paper was followed by a visit to the Binding Department, where a demonstration was given of methods of repairing, supplies were displayed, and questions answered.

Thursday evening was left open for recreation, conferences and committee meetings.

At the last session held Friday morning, Vice-president Alice I. Hazeltine presiding, Sarah C. N. Bogle, assistant secretary of the A. L. A., gave a most helpful talk on "The Librarian's Opportunity To-day," closing with a message from the President of the A. L. A. There followed

a discussion of "Books for Everybody," led by the State Director, Harold L. Wheeler, who referred to Mr. Severance's description of the unanswered appeals for library help and guidance which Europe is making to the A. L. A., and suggested that success of the Enlarged Program appeal would have made it possible for the American library profession to meet this need and this opportunity creditably. In answer to the question, "Has the A. L. A. spent \$200,000 in order to raise \$75,000?" the point was made that the expenditure of \$200,000 was made upon the definite authorization of the Association; and, if only \$75,000 had yet been raised, it was only because the individual members of the Association had failed to make an effort to raise more.

Miss Hazeltine spoke briefly of Children's Book Week, urging its observance by all libraries in the state.

The President then resumed the chair, and the remainder of the session was devoted to business matters. Mr. Bundy reported briefly for the committee appointed to gather data as to financial support of Missouri libraries, and travel expenses of librarians to meetings of the state library association.

The nominating committee recommended that all the officers be continued for the following year. The president declined to accept the office for another year, urging, among other reasons, that he did not care to start the precedent of being president for two successive terms. Henry O. Severance, of the University of Missouri, was, therefore, nominated from the floor, and unanimously elected president. The other officers are: First vice-president, Alice I. Hazeltine, of St. Louis; second vice-president, Mary Mitchell, of Webb City; secretary, Margaret Hodges of Sedalia; and treasurer, James A. McMillan, Washington University Library, St. Louis.

Enjoyable features of the meeting were a luncheon at the St. Louis Public Library, where the Association was the guest of the Library, and an enjoyable drive around St. Louis, giving opportunity for visits to several branch libraries, Washington University, the Municipal out-door Theatre, and other places of interest.

MARGARET HODGES, Secretary.

IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE thirtieth annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association was held at Des Moines, October 12-14, with a total attendance of 177, of which 133 were librarians, 31 trustees, and 13 visitors.

The President, Maria C. Brace of Waterloo, opened the meeting after which James B. Weaver, of the Des Moines Board of Trustees welcomed

the Conference and gave an interesting account of the first home-coming of Iowa writers in May 1914, picturing Mother Iowa in her preparation for the home-coming of her authors, illustrators and journalists.

Julia A. Robinson, secretary of the Commission then read her report. Of the librarians at work in Iowa in 1903, there still remain, as well as Miss Samson who is completing her thirtieth year at Maquoketa, and Mrs. Anders, who is completing her twenty-fifth year at Iowa Falls, eight who are holding the same positions as they did at that time, and six others who have made changes in their positions; while five, no longer in the work, are still in the State. Only three persons are living to-day who attended the first meeting of the Iowa Library Society, as it was called thirty years ago.

As for "new projects" the past year has seen a favorable tax vote in two towns, Adel and Primghar, with almost a ten to one majority for the library, and an election lost at Garnavillo, which, however, is not an injury to the library cause, as the population is far too small adequately to support a library. In such cases the Secretary urges a county library, if possible. There is in Iowa a workable county law which permits county extension thru contracts with county supervisors as well as township officers. Iowa, however, recognizes the fact that there are features of the law in other states which might, with advantage be incorporated in her own.

Among meetings of the year which deserve especial mention is that of the General Federation Biennial of Women's Clubs held in Des Moines in June, in which libraries had a part. At the State Fair in August this year was held the first trustees conference on such an occasion with more trustees present than were ever gathered together at one time in Iowa. And for the first time, there is to be a library round-table in connection with the State Teacher's Association. The library conference held during the summer school at Iowa City was most profitable and enjoyable.

Miss Robinson introduced the subject of county libraries, and Mrs. Loranze of Clarinda gave an interesting account of rural extension as operated from the Clarinda Public Library. An open discussion followed, when Mr. Orr, trustee of Clarinda, and representatives from Oskaloosa and Tipton led in stating prevailing conditions in their respective localities. Following, Mr. Warner, formerly trustee of Waterloo, now Secretary of the Iowa Bankers' Association, spoke on the "Difficulties in Library Extension," and open discussion followed.

Miss Robinson then spoke of the present Coun-

ty Library law and suggested certain helpful changes.

Grace D. Rose led a symposium on use of the library by industrial workers, trades-men and other branches of business. She had asked six of the business men of Des Moines, representing as many different branches of business, to speak on what the library might do for them in their work, and six librarians to respond. Mr. Baumgart, "advertising man" for *Successful Farming*, spoke from the advertiser's standpoint and gave some most helpful suggestions, among them: "If you would mail to us frequently bits of information in which you think we are interested or call our attention to helpful material that is new and that we ought to have you could help us more. In other words, 'shoot it to us in little doses.'" Miss Egan of Clinton responded. Mr. Thompson of the Metal Manufacturing Company, spoke on the need of technical books, to which Miss Shellenberger responded. Mr. Manderbaum, of Manderbaum Bros., spoke in behalf of merchants and Miss Barret of Mason City, responded. The other three business men failed to appear, but the following librarians spoke: Miss Weider of Marshalltown, on what the library can do for the grocer; Miss Harvey of Sibley, on "The Dairyman and the Library," and Miss Ditch of Ottumawa, on "The Automobile Question."

On Wednesday evening the librarians were guests of the Des Moines Public Library, the Des Moines Library Club, and of the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce at a dinner, after which J. D. Stoops, professor of Philosophy in Grinnell College, spoke of "Literature and the Changing Standards of Life." The two books upon which he based his discussion were Swinerton's "September" and Fitzgerald's "This Side of Paradise." Both books were discussed from a psychological standpoint. According to Mr. Stoops, there is in much of our fiction to-day an undercurrent that is easily detected, namely a struggle between the pagan body and the Christian soul, representing, as it were, the period in which we as a people are now living.

At the opening session Thursday morning, Mr. Brigham brought to the attention of all the question of membership in the American Library Association and urged that every library be represented at the meeting of the American Library Association. He also urged that all libraries be subscribers to the *Booklist*.

The certification report was then read by Miss Robinson and a discussion of the same followed. It was announced that the first certificate had been granted to Helen Mcraith, formerly of Iowa City Library, and now of Portland, Oregon. A motion that traveling expenses of mem-

bers of the Board of Certification be paid was carried; also the motion that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to take up the matter of additional dues for another year, so as to furnish funds sufficient for this purpose.

Mr. Riley, chairman of the Legislative Committee said that while as yet the Committee had nothing definitely accomplished to report, yet it was ready to do what was asked of it, and since there was a desire to re-codify library laws, the Committee was desirous of knowing what changes were wanted. The library levy of five mills was thought inadequate, and it was thought wise to suggest a minimum.

The county library law was then discussed. Mrs. Towner, speaking in behalf of the Library Commission, urged that the appropriation be increased. It was then moved by Miss Freed of Ames and carried: That the Association endorse the request of the Iowa Library Commission for an increased appropriation, and that the legislative committee do all in its power to help in this matter.

At the suggestion of Mr. Riley, it was moved by Miss Hendee of Council Bluffs and carried: That the legislative committee be authorized to request the next legislature to re-codify library laws, with emphasis on the county library laws. It was then moved by Mrs. Towner and carried: That in view of the fact that Iowa has few large cities and that the quality of the library service in many smaller cities is very high, that the Board of Certification be asked to take under consideration the advisability of including in cities of Class I, for the purpose of certification, cities of 40,000 and over. Also that college librarians be placed under a separate classification.

The Association sent greetings to pioneers in library work in Iowa, and to Alice S. Tyler, long an Iowa worker, and now president of the A. L. A., offering the Association's congratulations and assurance of co-operation.

Resolutions were adopted, expressing the Association's appreciation of the efforts of all those who had contributed to the success of the meeting, of the State University's making possible the conference of librarians during the Iowa Summer Library School session, and of the Women's Committee of the State Fair in arranging for the Trustees' Conference held during the Fair.

It was further resolved that the Association regrets the discontinuance of a librarian for the state institutions, and recommends the matter to the attention of the Legislative Committee, also that the Association suggest to the teachers of English in the high schools of the state co-operation in the standardization of instruction in the use of the public library by high school pupils.

Other enjoyable features were the presentation of a pageant, entitled "The Legend-Bearer's Gift," and a talk on pageantry by Miss Hathaway of Des Moines, a discussion of fiction led by Grace Shellenberger of Davenport, one of non-fiction lead by Cora Hendee of Council Bluffs, and a reading and interpretation of his own poems by Carl Sandburg.

Officers for the ensuing year are: President, Charles W. Sumner, Sioux City; vice-presidents, Callie Wieder, librarian of Marshalltown, and F. V. Findlay, trustee, of Fort Dodge; Secretary, Mary E. McCoy, of Indianola; and Treasurer, Jessie Swem, of Des Moines.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE annual meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association was held on October 29th, at the Public Library, with the President, Dr. Putnam, in the chair.

Dr. Bowerman gave an account of the progress of reclassification of library positions and salaries. During the summer a new classification for the library service was drafted. This was submitted to several librarians individually for approval and suggestion and was then submitted to the Reclassification Commission with the request that it be substituted for the one already incorporated in their report. A brief and demonstration of the revised classification was also filed with the Commission. The new classification reduces the number of grades from twenty-seven to ten.

The following resolutions with regard to the new classification were read and approved:

Resolved, That the District of Columbia Library Association endorses the substitute library service classification and salary schedule drafted by the Library Advisory Wage Committee since they are now made co-ordinate and comparable with the specifications, nomenclature and salary ranges of the other scientific, technical, and professional services in the Reclassification Report.

Resolved, That the Legislative and other appropriate committees of the Association be authorized to promote the incorporation of the substitute classification and salary schedule in any reclassification measures proposed for enactment.

H. H. B. Meyer gave an account of the A. L. A. Enlarged Program and announced that the drive for the endowment would be continued this fall. The President appointed Mr. Meyer chairman of a committee to represent the Association in raising the quota for the District of Columbia, with power to associate with himself any whom he may select as members of

this committee. The Association appropriated \$50.00 to be used for postage and other necessary expenses of this committee.

Joy Elmer Morgan, editor of the *N. E. A. Bulletin*, gave a most interesting account of the growth and aims of the National Education Association.

The following officers were elected for 1920-1921: President, Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress; vice-presidents, George F. Bowerman, librarian, Public Library, and Eunice R. Oberly, Bureau of Plant Industry; secretary, Mabel Colcord, Bureau of Entomology; and treasurer, Sara Abbott, Office of the Superintendent of Documents.

MABEL COLCORD, *Secretary*.

CONFERENCE OF EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

THE eighth annual conference of Eastern College Librarians was held at Columbia University on November 27. In addition to many libraries having a special interest in reference work, twenty-two college and university libraries were represented.

The conference was welcomed by Provost William H. Carpenter, acting librarian of Columbia University, and the morning session was presided over by Frederick C. Hicks, law librarian.

The first topic on the programme was "Differentiation of Field among the Larger Libraries," which was discussed by James T. Gerould, librarian of Princeton University, who spoke of the lack of resources in this country available for research work, and of the resources probably available if their whereabouts were known. His idea was that the universities should mutually adopt a policy of buying material, and thru the years adhere to that policy; that there should be a definite and specific study of resources in various fields, not by librarians necessarily but by students in those fields; that there should be a committee to find out what lines had been developed and in which institutions and that then each should develop consistently along the line accepted by it. In this way even a small amount of money expended yearly would build up a valuable collection; and even a small college might become noteworthy for its material on some subject. Mr. Gerould's address was followed by discussion. Provost Carpenter pointed out that libraries could not differentiate their collections unless universities would differentiate the fields of their research; and Mr. Keogh showed that embarrassing questions would arise when gifts of books and money were made by alumni and friends of the respective institutions.

Mr. Gerould was appointed chairman of a Committee on Differentiation of Field among the Larger Libraries, the members of the committee to be selected by him. Subsequently Mr. Gerould appointed the following:—Messrs. Austen, Carpenter, Keogh and Lane.

At the afternoon session Mr. Gerould reported for this committee and presented the following resolution which was adopted:

"Believing that any effective co-operation of college and university Libraries either among themselves or with other institutions and societies having similar aims depends on the active support and participation of the boards of trustees, library committees and responsible heads of such institutions, and believing further that effective results can be obtained by co-operation with the Institute of International Education; Be it resolved by the Conference of Eastern College Librarians:

"That the present Committee on Co-operation with the Institute of International Education be continued and that it be requested to act with a similar committee appointed by the Conference of Western College Librarians in bringing this matter to the attention of the American Library Association in order that we may enlist the co-operation of the official organ of American libraries in the work of the Institute of International Education.

"That the Committee be requested and authorized to assist in the work of the Institute by stimulating the production of international lists within the scope of the Institute and in bringing these lists to its attention."

Mr. Hicks presented the report of the Organizing Committee on Co-operation which the Institute of International Education appointed a year ago. In connection with this, Isadore G. Mudge reported on the list of statistical annuals which she is compiling. The need of such a list was brought out by the demands for material by various war workers, who found that certain annuals or certain desired years of annuals could not be obtained in the city. The list includes general official annuals of European and of some Asiatic and South American countries; some general unofficial annuals, international and municipal annuals; also some semi-annuals. It is hoped to add to the list various commercial and agricultural annuals. The list as it stands at present is being multigraphed by the Institute and is to be sent to the various libraries to be checked, with the expectation that from the checking will result a record of where the annuals are and of what is lacking. Mr. Hicks also told of a list of material in serial form having an international bearing, also in preparation. This list will be sent out and checked in

the same way as the list of statistical annuals.

The report on co-operation with the Institute of International Education had been multi-graphed and a copy was given to each one present at the conference. It was voted that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to consider the report and make recommendations at the afternoon session. Mr. Gerould, Mr. Green and Mr. Wyer were appointed.

Ernest J. Reece, principal of the Library School of the New York Public Library, gave a summary of literature relating to college and university libraries published since January 1, 1917. This will shortly be published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Joseph D. Ibbotson, librarian of Hamilton College, spoke on the college librarian as a recruiting officer for library service. He said there ought to be some way of presenting to the undergraduates the attractiveness of library work, and told of some of his own efforts along that line. In the discussion it was pointed out by Josephine A. Rathbone, vice-director of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science, that if students desiring to go into social service work understood the opportunities for such work in public libraries they would enter the library profession.

At the afternoon session, presided over by Amy L. Reed, librarian of Vassar College, J. L. Yuan, formerly associate librarian, Tsing Hua College, Peking, China, gave a brief sketch of some of the college and university libraries in China. The Chinese word for library means "a storehouse for books," and it is only within the last few years that the libraries have been of any use to students. Not all schools and colleges have libraries, but many are beginning to organize them. Some of these have American librarians, and some have Chinese librarians who have received their library training in this country. The newer Chinese books are classified according to the Dewey decimal system and the old books according to the system of "The Compendium of Knowledge." Mr. Yuan said that some of the Chinese libraries had duplicates which they would be glad to send to some of our libraries and offered to act as agent so that a system of exchange might be started between the Chinese universities and ours. His address is Livingston Hall, Columbia University, New York.

M. Llewellyn Raney, librarian of Johns Hopkins University, discussed the "Status of German purchases and exchanges." He explained the varying value of the mark, the arbitrary rates of exchange for different countries, and the discrimination against foreign countries by some publishers especially against America. His

address was followed by much discussion as to the best methods of buying German publications.

T. Franklin Currier, assistant librarian of Harvard University, spoke on the treatment of periodicals and continuations in the catalog. He said that the Library of Congress method of cataloging under the latest title a periodical that has changed its title does not work well in the larger libraries, and that it would save a great deal of recataloging if such a periodical were entered under its original title and reference cards made under the new title. He also brought up the question whether parts as they come should be added to the public catalog cards, such service being very useful but taking much time. He also said that no class of work in any library gives rise to such troublesome questions, as periodicals and continuations, and suggested that the work be so arranged that as few people as possible handle the serials and thus save delay in getting the material into circulation. Miss Roys explained the method in use at Columbia of making additions to the public catalog cards, and this started discussion as to the value of the various methods used in the different colleges represented at the conference.

Grace P. Fuller of Yale University Library spoke on history cards for organizations and corporate bodies. Miss Fuller said in part: "My suggestion is that there be organized some central body which would give us authoritative 'history cards' for organizations and the correct form of headings and subheadings for corporate bodies as authors. A bureau such as I have suggested should keep up with the headings required for new organizations, for reorganizations and combinations, and for changes in government headings, foreign, United States, and state, and should cite authorities. If it could also give notice of beginning and ending of serial publications, particularly of governments, so much the better, but that is not of first importance."

The success of the conference was shown by the fact that after tea almost all stayed and continued in small groups the discussions started earlier in the day.

ELIZABETH C. BUTTERWORTH,
Secretary pro tem.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

- Jan. 10. At the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. Philadelphia Library Club. Alfred Ringling, librarian of the Franklin Institute, will speak on the work of the Club and its Library.
- Jan. 14. At the Chicago Historical Society Library. Chicago Library Club.
- Jan. 14. At the Municipal Building Restaurant. New York Libraries Association.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

C. California State Library School.

C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.

D. Drexel Library School.

I. University of Illinois Library School.

L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.

N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.

N.Y.S. New York State Library School.

P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.

R. Riverside Library School.

S. Simmons College School of Library Science.

S.L. St. Louis Library School.

Syr. Syracuse University Library School.

W. Wisconsin University Library School.

W.R. Western Reserve Library School.

Wash. University of Washington Library School.

ADAMSON, Ruth E., 1916 C. P., has resigned her assistantship in the Indiana State Normal Library at Terre Haute, to become librarian of the Howell Branch and Reitz High School Branch of the Evansville (Ind.) Public Library.

ANDERSON, Alice, appointed librarian of the State Normal School, Chico (Calif.).

BAILEY, Ann Bell, librarian of the San Mateo County Free Library (Calif.), resigned to go to the Fresno County Free Library. Edna Holroyd, 1915 C., librarian of the Tuolumne County Free Library at Sonora, succeeds. Helen Rowland, 1915 L. A., succeeds Miss Holroyd.

BATCHELDER, Marion, 1919 S., appointed field secretary of the Maryland Public Library Commission, with headquarters at Baltimore, Maryland.

BURRELL, Hon. Martin, has retired from the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture in the Canadian Government to accept the position of English librarian of the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa, in succession to Martin Griffin.

CHENERY, Winthrop Holt, formerly librarian of Washington University, St. Louis, and a special student at N. Y. S., 1919-20, appointed chief of the Division of Special Libraries of the Public Library, Boston, Mass.

CHILD, Grace A., during 1919-1920 librarian of the State Normal School at Williamantic, Conn., appointed librarian for the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

CLARK, Elizabeth Porter, assistant in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, became librarian of the Jacksonville (Ill.) Public Library, December 20th.

EARHART, Frances, for the past ten years librarian of the Duluth (Minn.) Public Library, resigns January 1st to become librarian for the educational branch of the War Department. She will have charge of the libraries in the seventh corps area which includes camps and posts in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, with headquarters at Fort Cook, Nebraska.

EDWARDS, Gertrude M., 1911-12 C. P., appointed librarian of the Public Library, Jamestown, North Dakota.

FAY, Lucy E., 1908 N. Y. S., went to the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, December 1st, as acting librarian for the remainder of the school year.

GARDINER, Ruth Kimball, associate librarian of the American Hygiene Association, writes on "Your Daughter's Mother" in the current number of *Social Hygiene*.

GLEASON, Eleanor, 1914 P., for some years librarian of the Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy, is doing secretarial and research work for Anson McCook, lawyer, Hartford.

HARTICH, Alice Doughty, since 1900 branch librarian, and for some years previous an assistant in the Brooklyn Public Library, died on December 10th of heart trouble.

HESS, Gertrude Fox, 1914 L., assistant reference librarian of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library, resigned December 1st. Mrs. Hess plans to take a year's rest before taking up new work.

HITT, Eleanor, 1913 N.Y.P.L., librarian of the Yolo County Free Library, Woodland (Calif.), appointed librarian of the San Diego County Free Library in place of Mrs. Bessie Hermann Twaddle, resigned.

HUMBLE, Marion, 1913 W., is secretary "Year-round Bookselling Plan," 334 Fifth Ave., New York City.

JONES, Eleanor Louise, general secretary of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission succeeds John Adams Lowe as agent of the Commission. E. Kathleen Jones who has been A. L. A. field representative at Boston succeeds to the secretaryship.

KRAUSNICK, GERTRUDE, 1910-11 N. Y. S., reference librarian at Washington University, St. Louis, resigned, to fill a similar position at the University of Iowa.

LANGDON, Grace T., assistant cataloger in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, resigned December 1st to become hospital librarian with the A. L. A.

LAWSON, Mildred H., 1915 N. Y. S., head cataloger at Trinity College Library, Hartford, Conn., resigned in November to become librarian of the New Rochelle (N. Y.) High School Library.

LILLQUIST, Lillie C., 1916 W. R., appointed librarian of the Chisholm (Minn.) Public Library.

McKAY, Elsie, 1911 S. Special, for some time with the Red Cross headquarters in France, has returned to the Evansville, Indiana, Public Library as assistant librarian.

McMANUS, Rumana, 1915 W., is librarian for the Fourth Corps Area, and is at headquarters, Fort McPherson, Ga.

MATHEWS, Helen Clarke, 1903 P., of the library of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, has accepted the librarianship of the law firm of Cravath and Henderson.

MULHERON, Anne Morgan, head of the School Libraries Department of the Portland (Ore.) Public Library, appointed librarian in succession to Mary F. Isom.

SAVORD, Ruth, 1914 W. R., cataloger of the Frick Library of Reproductions, is in London during the collection of the library.

SAWYER, Frances C., 1913 W., transferred in October to Fort Bliss, Texas, where she is librarian of a new army hospital.

Among recent appointments to the staff of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Library are Beatrice Bromell, 1920, P.; and three librarians from Norway: Tordis Peterson and Fredrikke Bjolgerud (Christiana); Kristine Vraa (Dramen).

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

THE USE OF PROPAGANDA MATERIAL IN LIBRARIES

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

May I ask if any library public opinion has ever developed or been expressed on the subject of the flood of material published by propagandists of fake new religions and dumped on public libraries during the last few years?

Many librarians are so situated that they feel intensely dominated by interests that desire the acceptance of such stuff. Many others have little time to look into such matters, and innocently circulate attractively printed material whose real significance is unknown to them. Others proceed on the principle that all opinions must be represented in a public institution, forgetting that we all stand as censors whether we will or not, cutting out a horde of risqué, inaccurate, and demoralising stuff of all kinds. "Truth is mighty, and will prevail," but it's up to us to help it.

BASIL B. WOOD, Librarian.
Westerly (R. I.) Public Library.

EXTRA CHARGE FOR MAGAZINE INDEXES —A PROTEST

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The Independent magazine is inaugurating the policy of charging 15c. each for its indexes, or 50c. for a year's supply. The publishers intimate that libraries and book-binders have been extravagant in their requests for indexes and the result is that "Thousands of copies have been

printed that have never been used." If this is true, the just policy would be to charge for the extra copies furnished; each library should receive on request one copy free. Charging for these indexes is equivalent to adding 50c. a year to the subscription price of *The Independent* for those who wish to preserve it. It would be fairer to raise the subscription price so that the burden of paying for these indexes would rest equally on all. Libraries should protest against this scheme. Soon other magazines will do likewise, and the cost of our periodicals will be materially increased.

A. D. KEATOR, Librarian.
University of North Dakota,
Grand Forks.

BALLOTING BY MAIL IN THE A. L. A.

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

In your editorial in the current number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL you say that balloting by mail is apt to be as perfunctory as any other sort, unless there is actual division of opinion as to policies or persons, in which case any method of voting will bring out the votes.

Isn't that the crux of the whole question? Will any method bring out the votes? Will anything but a ballot by mail elicit full expression of opinion of the members of a national association? Will anything interest members of the Association more effectively in its policies than carefully prepared referenda in regard to them?

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We have a remainder of an edition **THE INDIAN AND ANTIQUITIES OF AMERICA** by Barnard Shipp. This volume represents a comparative study of the Tumuli (Mound Buildings) of Europe and Asia as compared with America. An octavo volume of 450 pages, illustrated, bound in cloth. Published at \$3.75, our price \$1.25. Postage additional.

We have a few copies of Lieut. Frederick Schwatka's Alaska, bound in Cloth, octavo Volume, 400 pages, illustrated at \$1.00 per Copy. Postage additional.

We have a limited number of **THE MEMOIRS OF ROBERT E. LEE** by Gen. A. L. Long, an octavo volume, 700 pages, illustrated, tan buckram, leather label, published at \$3.50, our price \$1.25. Postage additional.

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We cannot all travel long distances to register our opinion even upon questions of the greatest importance to us professionally, and as a matter of fact we do not, as I have pointed out elsewhere.

On the other hand the officers of the Association would, I am sure, feel readier to undertake additional service of a national character if the majority of the members had put themselves on record as favoring it.

I hope that this question will receive further consideration from the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and from the members of the Association.

Perhaps the question would be a good one to submit to a referendum.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, *Librarian*.
St. Paul (Minn.) Public Library.
 December 13, 1920.

"THE INARTICULATE ASSISTANT"

To the readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The LIBRARY JOURNAL in its issue of June 15, 1920, published an article on the inarticulate library assistant. That article was the first indication I have seen in standard library publications that aside from a generally recognized inadequacy of salary, all is not well in library relations. Yet my own observation in one library and occasional gleanings from others incline me to believe that there is considerable discontent on various grounds. I should like to suggest my impressions to the readers of the JOURNAL, in order if possible to determine whether they are representative, and if so how the basis for them may be removed.

What are some of the incidents which seem to give occasion for discontent? First, as to salaries. In many libraries these are not standardized. A certain degree of secrecy is maintained, sometimes to the extent of asking an assistant who has just received an increase not to mention the fact, lest others apply in their turn. An assistant reporting an offer of a position at a higher salary is given an equivalent increase as an inducement to remain. Various perplexities result. Must one be a good fighter as well as a good librarian in order to succeed? Is strategy of a rather unpleasant sort a necessary tool? I have known more than one "nice girl" to ponder these things; I know they do not make for confidence nor harmony. And where standardization is the rule: one assistant may enter under the regulations, another with a specially created office. Does this perchance mean a special salary as well, and if so, does it any more than the former method promote content?

Aside from salaries, however, many questions

arise. An assistant goes into war work with the understanding that she is on leave of absence, and returns to find her position filled. Another claims overtime to which the authorities state that she is not entitled. Both cases result in an acute sense of injustice. Yet both could be easily and fairly settled by the examination of carefully kept records by representatives of both executives and staff. Of course, these are troubled times, with suspicion in the air. Perhaps that is why some of us wonder whether all notices directed to the attention of the staff reach the bulletin board, and all offers of positions, the assistant for whom they are intended; whether administration statements to the staff are always accurate; whether staff meetings encouraged by the administration, be they regular or occasional, are seriously intended to have any effect other than that of a sedative.

These are the things I see and hear, about which little is apparently said. But what of our turnover? Statistics of the number of persons taking positions, leaving and being replaced, are not available; in itself a significant fact. Nevertheless we all know that this number, even now that the war is over, is large, the probability being that the percentage is particularly high in large libraries where the personal relation between the chief administrators and the staff does not exist. It is in the large libraries, too, that conditions in industry are most nearly approximated. Why should not similar methods be successful in improving them? In many manufacturing plants committees of employers and employees have been formed, to deal with matters of mutual concern; the balance of power has been fairly distributed; both sides have had access to the data necessary to an intelligent decision; and, most important of all, the scheme works.

In addition to the "Don'ts for librarians" listed by Miss Doud in her article, I should like to make a positive suggestion for assistants. Since the individual appeal in cases such as I have described is unpleasantly personal and unsatisfactory, why not adopt some plan of joint agreement in the libraries; some committee for complaints on which both sides are represented? Only in such a way, it seems to me, can the underground discontent be fairly brought to the surface, and permanently removed. Only when the assistants feel that they are getting a square deal and giving of their best, can we hope to give really good service to the public.

Will not the inarticulate assistant break her silence, to let us know her thoughts?

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Notable Forthcoming Books

- THE FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION OF SOCIETY.** By H. G. Moulton. A study of the financial aspects of modern society. Money, credit facilities, and our financial institutions are closely interwoven with the entire economic organization. Ready January 3. \$4.00, postpaid \$4.25.
- THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM FROM A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEWPOINT.** By Charles M. Child. This book is a consideration in the light of recent experimental investigation of certain of the physiological conditions which antedate the appearance of the nervous system, and with which its appearance and development appear to be closely associated. Ready January 15. \$1.75, postpaid \$1.90.
- INTRODUCTION TO THE SCIENCE OF SOCIOLOGY.** By Robert E. Park and Ernest W. Burgess. This book is based on the belief that the use of concrete material makes possible a clearer understanding of the principles of sociology than has been possible with the method of presentation in the past. Ready February 1. \$4.50 net.
- MODERN TENDENCIES IN SCULPTURE.** By Lorado Taft. An important volume in the series of Scammon Lectures at the Art Institute of Chicago. This book by the famous Chicago sculptor discusses the work of Auguste Rodin and other European sculpture, and Augustus Saint-Gaudens and American sculpture. Profusely illustrated. Ready March 1. \$5.00 net.
- THE GRAPHIC ARTS.** By Joseph Pennell. A new volume in the series of Scammon Lectures at the Art Institute of Chicago. Deals with the modern development of all the graphic arts and is richly illustrated. The chapter headings are Illustration: Wood Cutting, Wood Engraving, Modern Methods; Etching: The Etchers, The Methods; Lithography: The Artists, The Methods. Ready March 1. \$5.00 net.
- THE PRESS AND POLITICS IN JAPAN.** By Kisaburo Kawabe. The purpose of this work is to show the influence of the press upon the political life of Japan. It is a mine of information about the Japan of the past and of today. Gives a clear and comprehensive history of the development of political life in the Sunrise Kingdom. Ready March 1.

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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston. The Corporation of Simmons College has announced a bonus for this year to all members of the instructing staff and of the library staff who have been with the College for one year. The rate of increase is 15%, except where that would bring the total beyond the salary limit of the grade.

NEW YORK

Albany. The New York State Library School senior elective course on library extension, conducted by Anna G. Hall, opened on December 1st with a trip to Cobleskill, where the class attended a public meeting held in connection with a campaign to start a public library, afterwards visiting the prospective quarters of the new library. The class was given the problem of equipping the rooms for library service.

Greater New York. Appropriations made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for 1921 to the city libraries are:

New York Public Library total appropriation \$1,120,037 of which \$820,227 goes to personal service (librarians, clerical and house staff) and \$100,000 for the purchase of books and periodicals.

Brooklyn Public Library, total appropriation \$709,679 of which \$491,041 is for personal service and \$85,000 for books and periodicals.

Queens Borough Public Library, total appropriation \$252,806, being \$164,737 for personal service and \$36,500 for books and periodicals.

Manhattan. Detailed programs of some of the open courses to be conducted by the Library School of the New York Public Library are now available, and may be had on application to the Principal, Louise G. Hinsdale, librarian of the East Orange (N. J.) Public Library, will conduct many of the round tables which form the course in library administration.

Brooklyn. A report from Florence E. Mer-ville, cataloger of the McGregor Public Library, Highland Park (Mich.) shows that nineteen Pratt Institute people (including six librarians) in Detroit, lunched recently together and effected an informal organization. It was decided to hold similar meetings from time to time during the year.

MARYLAND

Baltimore. A new branch library building at Mount Washington has recently been completed. It is one of the Enoch Pratt system of free libraries and will be known as No. 21.

GEORGIA

Atlanta. The Cheston King library, donated last spring to Oglethorpe University by Dr. Cheston King of Atlanta, for the use of the English department of the University, and valued at \$20,000, will be housed in the new Lupton Hall of Oglethorpe. The library was purchased in Germany, and consists of the private collection of books relating to English scholarship left by the late Professor Vietor, of Marburg.

A \$50,000 branch library for the negroes of Atlanta is assured for next May. The Carnegie Corporation gave \$25,000, Atlanta and Fulton counties appropriated \$10,000 each, and the remainder came from citizens of Atlanta. This library will be the first to provide library facilities for Atlanta negroes.

OHIO

Youngstown. "A tax levy of two-tenths of a mill, effective January 1, 1922, and amounting to approximately \$60,000 per year, was voted by a considerable majority of the voters of Youngstown, Ohio, on November 2nd. This with other sources of revenue will give the library an operating fund, beginning 1922, of about \$70,000 per year."

Cleveland. At Western Reserve Library School Sue Northey, assistant principal of the Cleveland Kindergarten Training School is giving a course of eight lectures in child psychology to the class in children's work.

The recent publication of the Cleveland Recreation Survey made by the Cleveland Foundation, made the lecture by Rowland Haynes, Director of the Recreation Council, especially timely. Mr. Haynes spoke of the recreation program for the City and the library relation to it, and emphasized the important part the library has, as shown in the volumes on "Wholesome Citizens and Spare Time" and "Public Provision for Recreation."

INDIANA

Indianapolis. The Public Library opened the third year of its Training Course on October 4th, with fourteen students. The "Suggested Reading List for Prospective Librarians" printed in the November 15th LIBRARY JOURNAL was prepared for those desiring to prepare for the entrance examination admitting students to this course.

A teachers' room for reference and study has recently been opened. Elizabeth Ohr is in charge, with Wilma Reeve as first assistant. Be-

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cause of its proximity to the children's room, the two collections of books supplement one another. Upper shelves of the book cases are reserved for exhibits of manual training and art departments of the schools.

Bi-monthly conferences at nine o'clock twice a month will be held from December 6th thru May 16th, following the general plan of devoting the first twenty minutes to the exchange of library ideas and developments; twenty minutes to a staff discussion of interesting new books on a specified subject; and twenty minutes for a special speaker. Some of the subjects for the year are travel, story-telling, play writing and the "little theatre," the modern novel, music and composers, modern poetry, county libraries, new developments in education, the modern drama, library publicity and nature. The last meeting will be a library breakfast.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee. A new salary schedule just adopted by the Board of Trustees of the public library, provides for increases of somewhat less than \$10 a month for employees in the higher grades, and the salary of the assistant librarian has been advanced to \$275 a month.

A collection of books chiefly on social and political science has been placed in the City Club by the Milwaukee Public Library. The assistant civic secretary who is in charge of the books, reports that the circulation has been large.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco. A charter amendment, recently passed by an overwhelming majority, gives to the public library an increased appropriation for 1921 of \$75,000. The present law gives the Library a minimum of one and half mills and a maximum of two and half mills which provides only about \$140,000 a year. The new appropriation will strengthen the book fund which has suffered most from the shortage of funds.

Los Angeles. Seven students of the Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library volunteered to assist in bookstores or in the children's room during Children's Book Week. It was an interesting experience to make exhibits of approved books and to note the popularity of Elsie Dinsmore and of the Bungalow Boys in some of the department stores.

UTAH

During the last six years, Utah has added 28 to the number of its tax-supported libraries, bringing the total up to 46. Of these, 10 have been added during the period covered by the last biennial report (1918-1920), while a num-

ber of towns have collections of books and reading rooms and are soon to be tax supported. The number of counties without tax-supported libraries has been reduced to 3. There are 24 Carnegie libraries either in existence or soon to be built, and many towns have libraries in temporary quarters, for which buildings will soon be requested. Eleven libraries have taken advantage of the county library law of May 1919 (L. J., v. 44, p. 332). The library in the Department of Public Instruction has been re-organized and gives stimulus to libraries and schools all over the state. School library development is progressing rapidly and will soon be state-wide. There are 62 librarians who have had short courses in library training, including 9 who have done advanced work.

CANADA

Montreal. The Summer Library School at McGill University, which was not held during the War, was re-opened last June. This School, which is the first of its kind in Canada, was founded in 1904 by the late Charles H. Gould. The registration this year was fifteen, of whom seven were professional librarians. The course was under the direction of the University Librarian, assisted by Mary M. Shaver, of Vassar College Library, Harriet R. Peck, of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and Hilda C. Laird of Yale University Library, and special lectures were given by Laura A. Young of the Circulation Department and Elizabeth G. Hall of the Traveling Library Department of the University Library, by Mary S. Saxe of the Westmount Public Library, and Charlotte Houston of the High School Library. The course included one hundred and fifty hours of lectures and practice work.

Winnipeg. The new Manitoba Provincial Library is the subject of a paper by Elizabeth Parker in the December *Canadian Bookman*. The library is now situated on the south front of the unfinished Parliamentary building and occupies the whole of the second floor of the south front. The main room, which is across the corridor from the Chamber of the Legislature, is 71 feet long, 28 feet wide and 28 feet high. There is steel shelving sufficient for 25,000 volumes in this room and beneath is the main stack room with shelving for some 60,000 volumes, while a storeroom beneath the stack accommodates bound newspapers. On each side of the main reading room are rooms, 92 x 24 feet, the one on the west for current periodicals and newspapers, and that on the east for reading and writing.

The first mention of the Provincial Library is in the report of the Public Works Department in

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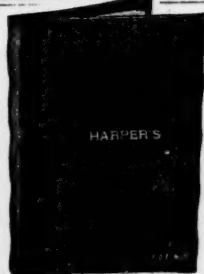
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1871. The library was then in the attic of the small building which was used as the Parliament building. In 1884, when the government moved into the first Parliament House proper, John Palmer Robertson was appointed librarian, and, starting with a nucleus of 1200 books, developed the library, until at the time of his death in 1919 he had accumulated a library of 60,000 volumes. The collection is particularly rich in

works touching the discovery, exploration and history of British North America, and there is a good representative collection on science, jurisprudence, philosophy, religion, economics, history, biography, poetry and fiction. After Mr. Robertson's death the office of the librarian was vacant for a year, until W. J. Healy, editor of the *Grain Growers' Guide* accepted the office, as already announced (*L. J.* v. 45, p. 654).

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Some time in January the following examinations for public library positions will be held by the City Civil Service of Milwaukee, Wis.:

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2.—An examination for Grade 2 which includes positions as senior assistants and junior catalogers.

3.—An examination for Grade 3 including reference second assistants, branch librarians, advanced senior assistants, and senior catalogers.

4.—An examination for Grade 4 which includes senior branch librarians, and head for the department having charge of the distribution of books to the schools and stations in city and county.

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Library school graduate with B. L. S. degree desires a position as head cataloger in a university or public library, or as librarian of a special or business library. Thoroly familiar with all modern systems of business filing and indexing. Address: D. V. 1, care of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

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